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TWO HANGED ON ONE TREE

Double Lynching at Columbus, Ga., Yesterday, by a Mob.

THE COURTROOM ENTERED

By Infuriated Men, Armed with Winchesters and Pistols.

SLAYTON TAKEN THEREFROM

Dragged Through the Streets and Hanged to a Tree.

THEN A RUSH IS MADE FOR THE JAIL

The Jailer's Life Threatened, He Surrenders the Keys—Miles, Another Rapist, Strung Up.

Columbus, Ga., June 1.—(Special.)—Scenes unparalleled in the history of the state of Georgia were enacted in Columbus today. Right in the heart of the city for three and a half hours, riddled with bullets fired by an avenging, determined, restless, furious mob, two human bodies swung from one of Broad street's shade trees. It was a gory spectacle—below the two swinging, horrible bodies, filled with leaden missives of death, was a triumphant crowd shouting in wild exultation.

The two lifeless bodies were all that was left of Jesse Slayton, the negro identified by Mrs. Howard Bryan as the person who had assaulted her Thursday morning, and Will Miles, charged with assaulting Mrs. E. Albright, and whose case has been in the court two or three years.

Slayton had been taken from the courtroom, while preparations for his immediate trial were being made. Miles had been taken from the county jail by the mob, forcing the jailer, at the point of deadly winchesters, to give him up.

Their Bodies Placarded.

The bodies of the two negroes hung, with the full glare of the noonday sun in their faces, an awful warning to all those who might try to defile the sacredness of a southern fireside. It was a terrible lesson and will leave an impression which will never be forgotten. Slayton's gory body was placarded as follows:

"All cases of this kind shall be treated likewise."

Miles's body was adorned with the following legend: "Both cousins. This one convicted twice; mitrial once. Father hung for same offense."

The bodies hung there for over three hours riddled with bullets, bloody, mangled masses of humanity, until Coroner Martin cut them down and held an inquest.

The verdict rendered by both juries was to the effect that both persons came to their death at the hands of parties unknown.

The city has quivered with excitement today. Her citizens have witnessed scenes terrible and tragic, probably never seen before in the state. Cases of a mob forcing a jailer to surrender the keys of his jail, and then swinging up some murderer or rapist, have frequently occurred; but for a mob to break into a courtroom, sweep everything before it like an avalanche and carry a prisoner from the very judicial platform itself and administer justice in its own way is almost unparalleled. Yet that is what occurred in Columbus today, but in so doing a horrible, brutal crime was quickly avenged by thoroughly infuriated and aroused citizens.

Military Would Have Been Run Over.

The situation was earnestly discussed on yesterday, but it was not generally believed that an attempt would be made to get Slayton today.

Several consultations were held between the civil and military authorities. It was agreed by the civil authorities, after several conferences, that there would be no occasion for the turning out of the military. The civil authorities stated to the representatives of the military companies that they thought there was no necessity for the turning out of the military. They based their belief on the fact that the negro had been unmolested so far and that as the trial would take place immediately on the morrow, they thought that no serious demonstration would be made. This was the reason—based on this understanding, the result of the conferences—that the military companies were not out this morning.

It was a good thing that the military were not on hand. A great loss of life would have resulted, for the mob that secured the negro was a determined, furious one that would have finally broken through the ranks. So, the fact that there was no military on hand today to withstand the attack of the mob, is no reflection on the two companies, however. The companies vindicated themselves thoroughly Friday night when they defended the jail so bravely.

Preparing for the Trial.

About 9 o'clock this morning the doors of Muscogee jail were opened and Jesse Slayton, identified by Mrs. Bryan as the man who had assaulted her, was led out in the light of the day for the purpose of being carried to the Webster building, where his trial was to take place before Judge Butt, of the superior court, immediately. Deputy Sheriff Ledsinger, accompanied by four or five deputies, took the negro in charge and began marching down Tenth street. A crowd collected and began following the prisoner and guards down the street. Only one of the guards was armed. This was Deputy Sheriff Ledsinger, who had a small pistol. He exhibited this as the crowd pressed about him and stated quietly and coolly that he would shoot the first man and the leader who attempted to get the prisoner while he was in his charge. The crowd, many of whom had knives, made no such attempt, however.

In the Courtroom.

The negro was safely carried to the Webster building, a three-story structure where the sessions of the court will be held while the new courthouse is in progress of erection, and placed beside the judge's stand to the right, facing the spectators. He was securely manacled and was guarded.

The grand jury, after being in session a short while, returned an indictment against Slayton for criminal assault and preparations for the negro's immediate trial were begun. Outside was quite a crowd of excited citizens, many of whom entered the building, crowding its corridors, and there was great excitement. The doors of the courtroom were kept barred, there being only a limited number of spectators within and were opened only to persons having business in the room. Occasionally there were loud knockings on the doors of the courtroom from the crowd without. Finally Judge Butt said:

"Tell those persons out there to stop pounding on that door, or else I will have them in here before me."

A deputy conveyed the command. It was obeyed, for some unaccountable reason, for it would have been impossible to have quieted the surging mass by ordinary means. Judge Butt then began preparing for the trial.

Impaneling a Jury.

"Get twenty-four good jurors," he ordered. The room was full of spectators and some one remarked:

"We can get them in here."

The work of impaneling a jury began. All the while the negro had been sitting quiet and pale in his seat. Slayton had made no demonstration during the time that he had sat there, but it seemed as if he anticipated the awful fate in store for him, for though he showed no emotion there was a wild, peculiar look about his face.

Two or three witnesses had been summoned in his behalf. He told the two attorneys appointed to defend him that all of his witnesses were present. The attorneys were well known mmbers of the local bar, forced by their duty to assume a very repugnant task.

The work of impaneling the jury continued steadily. It looked as if in a short time a jury would be trying the case if there was no interruption.

The Rush for the Prisoner.

But there was an interruption. It came with the suddenness of an avalanche. It was like an avalanche in its character, for it swept everything before it. The law of the statute books was powerless—an unwritten law reigned in its stead.

There was suddenly heard a rush and roar down at the foot of the building. The noise of the tramping of hundreds of infuriated men was heard on the stairway.

Suddenly the mob reached the topmost stair. Excitement reigned supreme in the courtroom. Everybody knew that the dreaded climax had come. There was a surging against the door. There were shouts and calls from an enraged, maddened mob without.

Two or three guards sprang to the door to try to keep it closed, if possible, but the sea of humanity surged on. The maddened crowd burst its way through the door as if it were pastboard. One mighty determined, relentless rush was made toward the prisoner.

Resistance Was Useless.

The few guards were overpowered. The crowd swept everything in its path. An army could harly have withstood it. There were hoarse shouts of fury and vengeance. There was the flourishing of winchesters and pistols, but no shots were fired then. There were startled spectators and court officials. There were utterly powerless guards who could not have withstood the attack. There were husbands and fathers drunk with the desire for vengeance for a wrong which they all considered personal. And over in a corner, his eyes green with fear, his face blanched, his limbs paralyzed, his mouth dumb and a palsied, livid representative of death itself—there was the negro. He could have jumped out on the roof of a nearby house, but he was too utterly paralyzed with terror to seize this possible avenue of escape and prolong his miserable existence for a few minutes.

Crawled Under the Judge's Stand.

As the mob flourished weapons and with enraged shouts rushed up to him, Slayton made a dive and crawled up on the judge's rostrum. He crept under the judge's stand, quivering with terror, but he did not stay there long. Rude hands laid hold of him—hands of men whose passions had been deeply and uncontrollably aroused by his brutal deed.

A man had been swinging a noose up in the air. The rope was now placed on Slayton's neck.

There was a movement toward the door again. A wave of maddened, furious humanity swept out. The deed had been done in a few seconds. It was a scene probably never witnessed before in the state; it was one which the startled spectators will never forget to the last days of their lives; it will be a vivid scene that will survive all other similar recollections.

The negro was carried down stairs by the mob. The building trembled with the trample of the hundreds of men. The central figure of the terrible transaction was the negro brute, who filled the air with his horrible shrieks, heard only a short distance, however, on account of the clamor.

Fired Into Slayton's Body.

As the crowd carried the negro on the street he fell. He was dragged up the street by many willing men. Then a fusillade began. People ran alongside of Slayton and began firing lead into his body. The firing was incessant. It did not begin until the negro was being carried out of the building. The dead negro was dragged for a block up the street and almost every instant there was a sound of a shot and a bullet tore its way through the quivering flesh. Thousands of people gathered. Broad street quivered with excitement. The sidewalks were lined. Everybody was rushing toward that central point—the bell tower.

A few yards south of the bell tower, the persons who had the brute in hand stopped. The rope was slipped over one of the limbs of an elm tree in the center of the street. Willing hands hoisted the



LYNCHING OF SLAYTON AND MILES

At Columbus, Ga., Yesterday Morning by a Mob—Photographed by E. Jungermann.

lifeless body up, willing hands tied the rope, willing hands touched the triggers of guns and pistols until the body of Slayton had been perforated.

The persons up the tree who arranged the rope had barely time to get down before the firing began. It was a fusillade. The body was riddled with bullets, several hundred being fired.

As the body swung, a mass of gory flesh, men waved their hands and shouted in wild exultation.

The fiendish deed of Thursday morning had been avenged.

Slayton's body was an awful spectacle. His mouth hung wide open. On his face was an utterably horrible look.

"On to the Jail!"

The cry then began: "On to the jail!" Soon the crowd began to march that way.

A crowd of a hundred or two hundred men surrounded the jail. They climbed up to the windows and flung winchester rifles in the face of Jailer Phelps, who was alone in a little apartment on the first floor of the jail. The jailer was powerless. He was covered with guns and had either to die or surrender the keys. He tried to pacify the crowd, but to no avail.

About this time Mrs. Phelps, who, with the family, lives next door, appeared on the scene. She was greatly moved, fearing that her husband would be injured and exhibited great distress.

The Keys Surrendered.

It was a determined crowd of men. In this position, with the clear issue of life or death before him, Jailer Phelps did the only thing he could do under the circumstances. To prevent being riddled by bullets he surrendered the keys to the mob, on the condition that they molest only one prisoner, Will Miles, the object of their quest. Miles is the negro who is charged with having attempted to assault Mrs. E. A. Albright some time ago, and whose case has been in court two or three years. He was convicted once, but afterwards given a new trial. A mistrial resulted the last time, one of the jurors hanging the jury.

At the point of their guns the crowd, not a man of whom the jailer knew, he says, forced him to lead the way to Miles's cell, they having gained admission through the rear door, which was unlocked for them. The mob took Miles out, not molesting the other prisoners, who were terrified, and carried him back on Broad street, where he was swung up on a limb of the same tree to which Slayton was dangling.

This negro was marched to the scene of his death, not being injured until swung up. The negro walked along stolidly. He knew what was in store for him, but he did not present the terrified appearance the other one did. Maybe he was partly paralyzed with terror. As his eyes met the sight of the other negro, a very curious look came into his eyes.

The Lynching of Miles.

On being hung up, Miles's body was instantly perforated with bullets. His face soon became unrecognizable. His flesh was shot away, in places even to the bone. It soon became a gory black. Miles had on shoes. The blood ran down and stained his stockings. Slayton was barefooted and still manacled.

The hideousness of the sight would have to be seen to be appreciated. It is said, however, that it was Slayton's father, and not Miles's, that was executed for a similar crime.

Chief of Police Williams had just received a letter from Americus which says that Charles or Jesse Slayton is wanted there, he being a convict who some time ago escaped from the county chaingang.

It was wonderful that none of the spectators was seriously hurt during the affair. Shots were fired incessantly for some time, but it is said that accidents occurred while the negro was being conveyed to the scene. In the scuffle one man's finger was shot, another was shot in the heel, another in the calf of his leg, and another person's

Continued on Second Column Third Page.

HARRITY ADMITS GOLD HAS LOST

And That Free Coinage Men Will Control the Convention.

KENTUCKY WAS A SURPRISE

He Says the Result There Will Influence Other States

AND LOSE THEM TO THE SINGLE STANDARD

Satisfied That There Will Be a Peaceful National Convention with but Few Contesting Delegations.

Chicago, June 1.—(Special.)—Chairman Harrity, of the national committee, reached Chicago today in anything but fine spirits. His well developed gold standard proclivities he has never failed to voice whenever the opportunity afforded itself. Today his lung work in favor of Cleveland's disastrous financial policy was far less lusty than ever before.

In fact, Chairman Harrity, who is a man of good eyesight, admitted today that the silver men will control the democratic national convention. His statement was hardly positive enough to be called a declaration to the effect that free coinage will be supported by a majority of the delegates to Chicago.

In tones of deep regret—regret that is echoed in every goldbug heart—Mr. Harrity expressed sincere surprise at the wicked ignorance displayed by Mr. Carlisle's new ex-constituency. In the Chicago afternoon papers Mr. Harrity is quoted, with singular unanimity, as follows:

About the Convention.

"I cannot see that the convention will be a very lengthy one on account of contests. In the first place, we will not have a tenth as many contests to handle as the republican convention at St. Louis will have to deal with.

"I cannot say what prerogative the whole committee will decide to exercise over contests in organizing the convention. I can only speak for myself. The full committee will meet in Chicago on July 6th at 12 o'clock noon. Of course, all contests will finally be settled in the convention. The committee will name the temporary chairman and he will name the committee on credentials, to consist of one from each state. This committee hear and determine contests and its report will be adopted, amended or changed to suit the convention.

"But I am satisfied that the committee will act fairly. No violent measures will be taken. There will be no attempt to organize the convention against the expressed will of the democracy of any state. I cannot say how long the convention will last, but I should think that it will not be remarkable for great length.

"All the talk that has been indulged in to the effect that the honest money majority of the national committee will exercise its power to unseat delegations is out of place. The committee is not and will not be actuated by such a spirit.

"For myself I still hope that there will be a majority of sound delegates in the convention, but I am ready to admit that the silver sweep in Kentucky changes matters and about destroys my hopes. It will likely have some effect upon the states that have not yet spoken in favor of the white metal.

"Kentucky has surprised me, I will admit. I did not expect the result that the newspapers record. It looks as if things were different now, but still I hope sound money may pull through."

Latest Illinois Returns.

The following bulletin from the Illinois state central committee headquarters today did not add to Mr. Harrity's cheerfulness. Total number of delegates to state convention.. 1,069
Necessary for choice..... 535
Delegates selected to date.. 865
For Altgeld.. 848
For silver.. 793
Delegates from counties making no reference to currency in convention.. 46
For a gold standard.. 26

MR. SMITH DESPONDENT.

Virtually Admits That Free Coinage Will Control the Convention.

Athens, Ga., June 1.—(Special.)—Secretary Hoke Smith spent yesterday and today in Athens and left this afternoon for Washington. This morning he was speaking to a party of gentlemen on Clayton street, and naturally the conversation turned upon the great battle being waged between the silver and gold wings of the democratic party.

In the course of the conversation, Secretary Smith admitted that if the news from the Kentucky conventions proved to be true, then it looked as if the free coinage people would control the Chicago convention. He said he would greatly deprecate such a result, however, if it should so turn out, as he thought it would be ruinous to the party.

THE LAST PAYMENT READY.

Sub-Committee of the National Committee Is in Chicago.

Chicago, June 1.—The sub-committee of the national democratic committee, which has charge of convention matters of a preparatory character, met at the auditorium annex today and another session is to be held tomorrow.

The principal business to come before the members relates to decoration of the Coliseum, the music arrangements and the appointment of an assistant sergeant-at-arms. Incidentally the committee will put out its hand when Chairman Donnersberger, of the local committee, delivers a check for the remaining $11,000 of convention subscriptions, for which he says he has the money, and so make good the full promise of the Chicago guarantors. The committeemen know that the men who signed the guarantee will pay if the subscribers are delinquent and there is no uneasiness on the financial score any more, especially as the rest of the fund is not needed at present.

Chairman Harrity, Secretary Sheerin and Messrs. Wall, of Wisconsin; Prather, of St. Louis; Canda, of New York, and Sherley, of Louisville, attended the meeting, besides Sergeant-at-Arms Martin. No member of the local committee appeared before the meeting officially. Most of the day was spent discussing the report of the committee on music and decoration. The committee tomorrow will decide on the convention band and the decorator. After the meeting the committee dined at the Chicago Athletic Clubhouse as the guests of Judge Adam A. Goodrich, and in the evening attended the opening of the Coliseum with Buffalo Bill's show, in order to test the acoustic qualities of the hall.

BLACKBURN WILL HEAD

Kentucky's Delegation to the National Convention.

Lexington, Ky., June 1.—(Special.)—Senator Blackburn arrived here tonight, as did his strong lieutenants, Ollie James, C. K. Wheeler, Henry Martin and Senator Goebet.

When asked what he thought of his victory, Senator Blackburn said:

"I win no victory, but my friends did win a great victory."

The senator could not, however, repress a smile when the reporter asked:

"Then you derive no credit for Saturday's landslide."

He didn't answer this question, but his friend, Ollie James, chimed in:

"Yes, he derives all the credit and we intend to recommend him for president on Wednesday. There is nothing else to it, we are going to indorse him for the nomination, whether he want's it or not. All of western Kentucky is with me and from the way the returns come in from his section it looks as if the balance of the state is the same way."

There is a great deal of gossip flying around as to the probable organization of the convention, but nothing definite has been done.

A gentleman close to Senator Blackburn says that while he can readily dictate the organization, he will not do so, as he prefers to consult the wishes of his leading workers from the various congressional districts. A formal conference will not be held before tomorrow night, when the organization will be fully decided upon.

There is strong talk among the local silver leaders of making Senator Bronston chairman. They think his work for Blackburn last winter and his strong support of the free silver cause here entitles him to the honor. The silver men of eastern Kentucky are anxious for the temporary chairmanship to go to a man from that section and they are booming ex-Congressman Thomas Turner, of the tenth district, for the place. Colonel Turner stumped that district for silver, and although it was predicted that it would go for "sound money" by a big majority, he succeeded in carrying it for silver. As a number of the other eastern counties, besides those in the tenth, declared for silver, Colonel Turner's friends think he will have a good chance to win.

The "sound money" men who supported Blackburn, will try to prevent the convention from passing resolutions condemning Secretary Carlisle, no matter what it does regarding President Cleveland. They will hold a conference with Blackburn at the earliest moment and try to persuade him to advise his friends to adopt this course.

A gentleman who has sounded Blackburn on this point is not very hopeful of the result, as the senator maintains that his friends won the victory and they alone are entitled to dictate the terms of surrender to "sound money" men.

It is conceded tonight that Blackburn will be a delegate at large to the Chicago convention and will, therefore, head the Kentucky delegation. The other three delegates at large have not been decided on, but it is likely Senator Bronston will be one and possibly Colonel Tom Turner another. Western Kentucky will be represented by either Urey Woodson, Congressman Goodnight or ex-Congressman Stone.

SILVER WINS IN OREGON.

Returns from Yesterday's Election Show That the White Metal Wins.

Portland, Ore., June 1.—Owing to the exceedingly slow count it is very difficult to forecast the result of today's election, but returns up to this hour indicate that ex-Governor Pennoyer will be elected mayor of Portland. Congressman Ellis, republican, the free coinage candidate, leads Northrup, sound money, by about 5,000 in the second congressional district.

In the first congressional district Vanderburg, free coinage populist, holds a plurality of 500 over Tongue, republican.

Indications are that the free coinage candidates will triumph and that Senator Mitchell will succeed himself in the United States senate.

PEOPLE'S PARTY RIOT.

Two Wagon Loads of Police Necessary To Quiet Them.

Chicago, June 1.—A meeting of the county central committee of the people's party ended in a riot tonight and two wagon loads of police were sent to quell the disturbance.

It is alleged that Dr. Taylor, chairman of the committee, has been running the affairs of the party to suit his own ends. Taylor, his opponents claim, called a meeting tonight of the central committee for the purpose of appointing delegates to the national convention in St. Louis and notified only his friends. The other members of the committee heard of the affair and with re-enforcements went to the hall and were organizing for business when Taylor and his friends arrived. William Hogan was in the chair and several motions were put, upon which the Taylor crowd voted. This the Hogan side claimed legalized their meeting. A row followed and a riot call was sent in. Fighting was just commencing in earnest when the police arrived. The entire crowd was ejected from the hall. Two separate meetings will now be held and both will elect delegates to St. Louis.

WILL PASS OVER THE VETO.

The River and Harbor Bill Will Be Recommended to the House.

Washington, June 1.—The senate today rejected the nomination of William T. Fowle to be collector of internal revenue for the sixth district of Virginia, vice Fitzhugh Lee, sent as consul general to Havana.

The house river and harbor committee today formally agreed to recommend to the house the passage of the river and harbor bill over the president's veto. Chairman Hooker was instructed to prepare a report in which he will incorporate the reasons of the committee for taking this step.

A Supplemental Report.

Washington, June 1.—A supplemental conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill, showing an agreement upon all items save the appropriations for certain public buildings, was made by Mr. Cannon, republican, of Illinois, and agreed to.

ROBERTSON LAST NIGHT

Silver's Champion from Habersham at the Courthouse.

HE MAKES A GREAT SPEECH

Heard with Deep Interest by a Large Audience Last Night.

MR. CARLISLE'S FIGURES

The Tribune from Habersham Confuses the Secretary by Statistics.

OUR GOLD STOCK GREATLY RUN DOWN

Declarations of the National Democratic Party Reviewed for Half a Century.

The intense interest of the people in the all-absorbing financial question was evidenced by the large audience which faced the storm, the mud and the rain to hear Colonel Robertson speak at the county courthouse last night.

Colonel Robertson is known by reputation to almost every Georgian, but it has so happened that he has seldom appeared before an Atlanta audience. He has made public speeches in every section of the state, for wherever the campaign raged the hottest in past years he was in demand.

A large, distinguished looking man with silvery hair and beard, a high, intellectual forehead, penetrating eyes which look through old-fashioned glasses, a strong, clear, ringing voice, emphatic in statement, vigorous in gesture, thorough in his information, broad in the grasp of the subject, quick in retort, always self-possessed in manner—and there's "the tribune of the mountains," the speaker of the occasion, one of the most noted men in Georgia today.

He has built railroads and has managed them, built factories and operated them, studied the current questions of the day and crystallized his views on them. Long and intimate association with labor has given him a knowledge of the inner feelings of wage earners, and they have his hearty sympathy. He is earnest, sincere and honest, and those who hear him once know it.

Last night he had a large audience, and he made a speech of great force. It was logical and convincing—full of merit. Only once or twice did he get thoroughly warmed up. He is at his very best on the stump, outdoors under the trees with a mixed audience and an opponent who is trying to answer him. But he was on his mettle last night and his hearers enjoyed everything he said, proving it frequently by hearty applause. It was the regular meeting of the Third Ward Bimetallic Club. President George Cassin announced Colonel Robertson's presence and Major Whitner introduced him. There was flattering applause then, but it was nothing to what was given to the speaker later. He said he was only a plain citizen—a private in the ranks, but he claimed the right to question and criticise the actions of public officials.

"Shoot it to 'em," some one cried, and he proceeded to do so.

He prefaced his speech by declaring that this financial question is an old one—another attempt to control the masses by class legislation. He announced himself squarely for individual and state sovereignty. He showed that the free coinage democrats are the true democrats and the single standard followers are deserters from the democracy, ignorers of the constitution and the party doctrine as set out in platforms for sixty years. He gave a brief outline of the financial planks in the national democratic platforms, showing how the party has stood firm for gold and silver as standard money. Then he discussed the financial policy of the party at present and analyzed Secretary Carlisle's speeches under the light of treasury reports. Instead of a gold circulating medium in this country at this time of "about 620,000,000," as Mr. Carlisle said in Chicago recently, there is not over $407,000,000, and deducting $143,000,000 in the treasury at the date of the April report, only $267,000,000 would be left. Russia is known to have $30,000,000 of American coin and bullion, and there is no telling how little gold coin there really is in this country. Mr. Carlisle was refuted by the official reports of the government. This part of the speech was especially appreciated by the hearers, and they applauded vigorously.

Colonel Robertson showed how the European countries have been adding to their stock of gold and silver, while the United States has allowed hers to be carried away. In closing he said that there are two wars on in this country, and he said that he had enlisted in both.

After Colonel Robertson the crowd called for Captain Evan P. Howell, and he spoke, and saying, among other things, that he would pledge himself not to take to the woods if the single gold standard forces would make a similar promise.

Colonel Robertson Speaks.

Colonel Robertson, upon being introduced by Major Whitner, said:

"Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens: You people of this our capital city, of which we Georgians are proud, have in the recent past been treated to many discussions of what is called the financial issue, an issue which, like Aaron's rod, seems to have swallowed all other issues, political and economic.

"These discussions have been by men occupying high official positions, such as cabinet officials, senators, members and ex-members of congress, and other distinguished gentlemen who are seeking positions of honor and trust. Tonight the conditions are changed and but a plain citizen, only a veteran private in the democratic party, will endeavor by your invitation, Mr. Chairman, to discuss the question from the standpoint of thousands of his comrades in the ranks, men who are doing their own thinking and proposing to exercise all the rights of individual sovereignty conferred upon them by the constitution of their country, one of which is the right to criticise the public acts or public policies of public officials, who are but the servants of the people, let their rank be that of president of the United States or the bailiff of a militia district.

"A distinguished member of congress, in a recent speech in this city, compared the democratic party to an army. Fellow citizens, have you ever considered the marked difference there is, or should be, between the organization of an army and that of a great political party in a government like ours, where the expression fellow citizens, is but the equivalent for the expression fellow sovereigns? In the organization of an army discipline is the first consideration. Obedience is the first lesson of the private soldier, who is taught that his first duty is to obey, to go where ordered, follow where led, ask no questions, and do no thinking. It is impressed upon him that he is but a small part of a big machine which is run by his superiors, to whom he must yield a blind, unthinking obedience. No such conditions as these should exist in the organization of a great political party in this great country. Here every citizen who performs all the duties of citizenship imposed upon him by the law is a sovereign. No more could he be, and no less should he be, though the humblest laborer in the land. As a sovereign citizen of the republic, no matter what his walk in life, he is the political peer of every other citizen, and to do his own thinking and own voting on all political question is a right he should never surrender.

Party and Patriotism.

"Being a sovereign citizen, he should not forget that while under ordinary circumstances party allegiance may be and no doubt is the best policy, there are political issues which rise above the plane of party and reach that of patriotism. When such is the case party allegiance should never be permitted to usurp the place of patriotic duty.

"I am well aware that such ideas of democracy in this day and generation of practical politics are considered by many out of fashion and possibly Utopian. I know that there are those who hold to a modern idea which asserts that when the democratic party placed the present incumbent in the presidential chair he became ex-officio, not only commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, but also the commander in chief of the democratic party thereof.

"This modern idea springs from a belief outside the question of loaves and fishes on the part of many that the old democratic doctrines of individual and state sovereignty have been buried in the past beyond resurrection.

"I differ widely with those who hold such views and tell you, my fellow citizens, in all earnestness that there are thousands of intelligent private citizens of our country who are doing their own thinking, serious thinking, and the result of this thinking will be sooner or later the resurrection of both individual and state sovereignty. God grant that the day may soon come when these buried and almost forgotten doctrines of pure democratic faith may be called to new life by the voice of patriotism, for on the patriotic exercise of both individual and state sovereignty depends the preservation of the liberties of the people.

An Old Issue in New Guise.

"My friends, this financial issue is no new thing. It is but the renewal of a struggle begun over a hundred years ago, when Hamilton stood as the leader for class government and Jefferson resisted on behalf of the people. It is a renewal of the fight made by Andrew Jackson in the interest of the people in opposition to control by the money power. There is, however, a wide difference in the conditions of the contest now and those which existed in the days of Jackson. Then the administration with all its influence and power was with the people against the class; now the conditions are reversed.

"The issue, it is true, is made indirectly, and is so dressed up with the frills and furbelows of parity, intrinsic value, ratio, and international agreement, and so bedecked with fine spun financial theories that recognition is difficult to some, but old time democrats see through all this stuff and identify this issue as that same old hoary-headed, time-wrinkled foe of pure democracy—centralization and class government through financial control.

"My friends, out of this new attempt at centralization has grown up an issue inside the lines of the democratic party, and this issue has been forced to the front by the financial policy of the present administration.

Goldbugs Are the Deserters.

"From the standpoint of those who believe as I do, the party issue is this: Shall the democratic party indorse a policy which, in practice, makes gold coin the only standard money of the country, and thus demonetize silver? Those of us who believe that the indorsement of such a policy would be an abandonment of a time-honored doctrine of democratic faith, and a surrender to a class which seeks to centralize the government through financial control—I say those of us who so believe, have been charged by some in high position with desertion from the faith, hence no longer worthy to be called democrats.

"Such a charge does great injustice to thousands in the ranks of our party, men who have stood by the party in many a hard fought battle, who have submitted to defeat without being discouraged, who have never in the hour of victory participated in looting the camp of the enemy, or demanded pay or pension for services rendered the party—services which they consider only patriotic duties.

"On behalf of such democrats, I repel this charge of desertion and counter the blow with the assertion that if there has been any desertion of the faith, it has been on the part of those who make the charge.

"Fellow citizens, the church with which I affiliate, the old blue light Presbyterian, has a book called the "Confession of Faith," in which are recorded the doctrines of the church, drawn from Bible teachings. The democratic party has a confession of faith made up of the national platforms, in which doctrines have been set forth by democrats in convention assembled, and this confession of political faith rests on the democratic political bible, the constitution of the United States.

The Basis of Our Faith.

"Now, my friends, let us take this charge of desertion to the book and make the test. Your attention is first called to the constitution, so as to see on what foundation we rest our faith. I know an appeal to that ancient document—in this day of practical politics in which the expressions 'd—n the constitution' and 'the people be d—d' are often heard—is considered out of date, but we old veteran democrats have a veneration for constitutional law and a high regard for constitutional limitations, and many of us think that a disregard of such limitations and a neglect of the rights and privileges of individual sovereignty has had much to do with bringing about our present troubles.

"The financial faith of the democratic party rests on these two paragraphs, which are found in the constitution:

"'Congress shall have power to coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coins.' 'No state shall coin money,

make anything but gold and silver coin a tender for debt.'

"There is the foundation of our faith. Now for the superstructure. The first platform on record as a national democratic platform was made in 1832, and it contains no reference to money, for the very good reason that there was no necessity with Andrew Jackson as the candidate for a second term, for he had already called a halt on the aggressions of the money power, which sought to control the government through a United States bank.

"In the next platform, that of 1836, you will find this declaration: 'We declare unqualified hostility to bank notes and paper money as a circulating medium, because gold and silver is the only safe and constitutional currency.' Just here is where the democratic party got the name of the 'hard money party,' which it bore until the necessities of commerce demonstrated that a soft or paper currency was necessary, and the policy, but not the principle, was changed, as will be seen in other platforms.

"In the great platform of 1840 (the next in order) will be found these two planks, which at this day look very much like those who framed them had prophetic vision: 'Resolved, That congress has no power to charter a United States bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interest of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power above the laws and the will of the people. Resolved, That the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the people.'

"The platforms of 1844, 1848, 1852 and 1856 reaffirmed these planks in the platform of 1840.

Latter Day Platforms.

"In the next presidential campaign (that of 1860) the democratic party went to pieces on the issue between state and squatter sovereignty, and it was not until 1868 that all the states were again represented in a national convention, when a platform was adopted which gave us this deliverance on the money question: 'Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable * * * and when the obligations of the government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they in right and in justice ought to be paid in the lawful money of the country. * * * one currency for the government and the people, the laborer and the office holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder.'

"In 1872, during the next national campaign, a majority of our party surrendered their individual sovereignty to party allegiance and allowed themselves to be bound hand and foot, and delivered over as prisoners to what was called the 'liberal republican party.' A minority of us declined the honor of being made prisoners and were known as 'straight-outs.' This minority adopted a straight-out democratic platform, instead of approving, as did the majority, the 'liberal republican' platform. In this straight-out democratic platform of 1872 is one plank which deserves consideration in the present discussion. It is this: 'Resolved, That the interest of labor and capital should not be permitted to conflict, but should be harmonized by judicious legislation. While such conflict continues labor, which is the parent of wealth, is entitled to paramount consideration.'

"In the platform of 1880, after Mr. Tilden had, in 1876, released our prisoners in the hands of the republicans, we adopted a platform in which are found these declarations: 'Home rule,' 'honest money, consisting of gold, silver and paper, convertable into coin on demand,' 'public money and public credit for public purposes solely.' Here is where the hard money democracy accepted the demand for soft money or paper circulation, but held to the principal that such currency should be based on the gold and silver coinage of the constitution.

Honest Money Defined.

"Next comes the platform of 1884, when the present incumbent was elevated to the presidential chair for the first time, and here is the money plank in that platform: 'We believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the constitution, and a circulating medium convertible into such money without loss.'

"In the next platform—that of 1888—the party reaffirmed this money plank in the platform of 1884—'we believe in honest money.' What is the difference between honest and sound money? What kind of money does this plank designate as honest money? The gold and silver coinage of the constitution,' the only kind of money that a sovereign state can make a tender for debt.

"Here, my friends, the democratic party went galloping back through a period of nearly half a century and landed on the foundation of its financial faith, the constitution of the United States, the political Bible of the democratic party.

"In our last national platform—that of 1892—we again reiterated our belief in this gold and silver coinage of the constitution in these words: 'We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country.' Not gold as the standard money and silver subsidiary money, but both gold and silver as the standard or redemption money of the country. We further declared in this platform that 'we hold to the coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage.' Here was a plain, simple, sound, democratic doctrine, but it was too plain and simple to suit the eastern mugwumps, who take to the doctrine of class government, through financial control, so they insisted in dressing up this plain doctrine in the frills and furbelows of 'parity,' 'intrinsic value,' 'international agreement' and all that sort of thing and stuck some imported financial theories in its hat and introduced it to the democratic party under the name of 'sound money.' If the doctrine was good enough in 1884 and 1888 unadorned, why should it have been disguised in 1892? Why but for deception?

"But, fellow citizens, in considering this charge of deception, we should go one step further than platforms and take in conduct as well as profession.

"If you will consult The Congressional Record you will find that, beginning with the forty-fourth congress, in 1875, there have been various propositions to reinstate silver to the position it held previous to 1873; 1792 votes cast by democratic members of congress, 1584 in favor and 208 against the restoration of silver to its constitutional rank with gold.

"Now, I ask in the face of this record of principles and record of conduct, if there has been desertion of faith, who has deserted. My friends, those of us who oppose the indorsement of the financial policy of the administration, like Paul, can say we 'have kept the faith and we propose to go on keeping the faith and growing in democratic grace.

John C. Calhoun's Foresight.

Fellow citizens, we will now turn to the discussion of the financial issue separated from the idea of centralization, if such separation is possible. I do not propose to fatigue myself or wear out your patience by entering into any discussion of 'ratio,' 'intrinsic value' and all that sort of thing, in which the issue has been dressed by doctrinaires, but try to look at the issue from the standpoint of the plain people.

"John C. Calhoun, whose democracy no man will dare doubt and whose wisdom few will question, in discussing this same issue, under other conditions, in 1834, used this language: 'As circulation is decreased or increased the rest of the property will, all other circumstances remaining the same, be decreased or increased in the same proportion. I mean,' said he, 'that a small absolute reduction of the currency makes a great absolute reduction of the value of the entire property of the community.' That proposition is so simple as to be easily understood by all. I do not think that there is a man in this house who cannot, from his own personal experience of the past few years, subscribe to the truth of this proposition of Mr. Calhoun, for we all know that values of every sepcies of property but money have not only shrunk, but in some cases collapsed.

"Now let us see how our circulation has behaved, and for information we go to a document issued monthly by the bureau of the treasury department, called 'monthly summary of finances and commerce.'

Per Capita Circulation Fell Off.

"The president, in his annual message to congress in 1894, told us that October 1st of that year we had in circulation, in gold, silver and paper money $25.29 per capita that gave us a total circulation for 67,306,000 population the sum of $1,655,038,982.

"In the last number of this treasury document we find that the circulation on April 1st (only two months ago) was $21.53 per capita for a population of 71,909,000, which gives a total circulation of $1,528,629,463. Now here is an absolute shrinkage since October 1, 1894, of $126,409,519, a per capita shrinkage of $3.76.

"Think a moment! If $25.29 was not in 1894 an excessive per capita circulation to carry on the immense business in this great country of ours, with its 67,000,000 of people, should not the per capita circulation in 1896, with our population increased to 72,000,000 be as much as it was in 1894? No reasonable man who appreciates the greatness of this country will say nay to this question. Now apply the $25.29 per capita circulation of 1894 to the population of 1896, and you will find that our circulation on April 1st should have been the sum of $1,818,578,610 in place of $1,528,629,463, a difference of $289,949,147, which is the proportional contraction in the circulation since October 1, 1894, to April 1, 1896, only seventeen months. Do you wonder, my fellow citizens, that for the three years past, '93, '94, '95, there have been 42,000 commercial and industrial failures in the United States with liabilities of $690,000,000?

"Now, my friends, I have shown you by the confession of faith of the democratic party that the doctrine of the party demands that all soft money as a circulating medium must be based on hard money or standard money, the gold and silver coinage of the constitution. From this doctrine is evolved the self evident truth that the amount of paper money in circulation should bear some absolutely safe proportion, or ratio, if you prefer, to the standard or redemption money. Such relation is determined by experience. The policy of the present administration which seeks indorsement is to base all the paper circulation on one redemption money, gold coin, for no such word as specie (gold and silver coin either or both) can be found in its lexicon of finance.

Not Enough Gold.

"Now comes in the question of quantity. Is there gold enough, not in the world out of the earth or in the earth, but in our possession, to do this without such a contraction of the circulating medium, as will prove disastrous, that is, reduce the values of all property below the present unprecedented standard of low values? This is a question that we plain people think worth more serious consideration than that of intrinsic value or ratio. For an answer to this question we again go to the treasury document. On April 1st last we had in circulation, that is outside of the treasury, mind you, in United States notes, coin notes, national bank notes and gold certificates, $593,461,720, and held in the treasury of the same kinds of money the sum of $154,239,066. Adding these two sums together we get $747,700,786 as the amount of paper money which, under the policy of the present administration, rest for redemption on gold coin alone. No silver certificates you will notice are included in this calculation.

"Now how much gold coin have we on which this $748,000,000 is based? In the treasury, $142,837,047, and out of the treasury in so-called circulation, $445,912,256, making a total of $588,743,303, which is the exact amount of all the gold ever coined in the United States since 1792, over one hundred years ago, and every dollar of which must now be either in the treasury or in circulation in this country to make good the $446,000,000, in round numbers, the amount said to be in circulation in the United States on April 1, 1896.

Carlisle Confused.

"In a recent speech made in Chicago to laboring people Mr. Carlisle is reported to have said: 'We now have about $620,000,000 of gold in circulation, which will be driven out of circulation if we return to the free coinage of silver.'

"As we have gone to the book of our faith, let us take Mr. Carlisle to the book on his figures. The United States has coined since the mint was established the sum of $588,743,303, which amount is not about $620,000,000, but if you will add to that amount $29,054,663 of gold bullion in the treasury on April 1st, you will get $617,797,966, an amount near enough to the estimate of Mr. Carlisle to be called 'about $620,000,000.' But unfortunately for the estimate, the treasury officials who get up the figures do not include in the amount said to be in circulation any money or bullion in the treasury on the date the calculation is made, so, from Mr. Carlisle's estimate must be taken the coin and bullion in the treasury on April 1st, which was about the sum of $151,000,000. Do this and you will find Mr. Carlisle's estimate shrinks from 'about $620,000,000' to about $469,000,000.

"But even this estimate will not do, as it does not take into consideration any gold coin which has left this country never to return, or any that has been lost in other ways since 1792. If you will examine the exports and imports of gold and silver coin from 1868 to 1895, inclusive, you will find that our exports of gold coin in excess of our imports—on domestic account—has been in round numbers $182,000,000, which, if taken from $588,000,000, the amount ever coined, will leave $407,000,000 as the amount in the treasury and in so-called circulation on April 1st. But didn't the amount held in the treasury on April 1st—$143,000,000—from the $407,000,000 and it leaves $264,000,000 as the amount which should be in circulation, provided there was no loss by export or otherwise previous to 1868. So Mr. Carlisle's estimate is only $380,000,000 above the treasury figures. This difference is simply a difference of Mr. Carlisle as a stump speaker and the official figures of Mr. Carlisle the secretary of the treasury.

"But possibly I am doing Mr. Carlisle an injustice, for he did not say where this about $620,000,000 of gold was circulating; many people like myself have been trying to find out its field of circulation. I never see any of it—my operatives never see any of it—where is it? On Friday last I got on track of some of this gold in circulation, for on that day I received the last number of our consular report. On March 5, 1896, our consul general at St. Petersburg, Russia, Mr. John Karel, says in that report that he was invited with other consuls to witness the transfer of 50,000,000 of rubles from one account to another by the imperial government on January 1, 1896, and that in this transfer there was 2,220,000 American half eagles or $11,100,000 in our gold coin. Did Mr. Carlisle deduct even this from what has been coined?

In the Language of Satan.

"I presume if Mr. Carlisle was asked where his $620,000,000 of gold was circulating, he might give the answer which Job's enemy, Satan, did when questioned by the Lord as to where he had been circulating. 'Oh,' said Satan, 'going to and fro in the earth.' My fellow citizens, is it not a most humiliating spectacle to see a democratic cabinet official in charge of the finances of this great government 'going to and fro' in this land of ours, playing tricks with figures in order to deceive the masses and bolster a policy which is not democratic?

"Now, my friends, you see on what base your $748,000,000 of soft money rests with gold alone the primary or redemption money—$748,000,000 on $407,000,000.

"But this is not all, for these same documents which deal with the export and import of gold coin deal also with gold bullion, which is often used in place of coin in commercial transactions. These treasury reports show that for the same period of years which has been considered from 1868 to 1895, inclusive, we have lost by excess of export over imports $345,000,000 in gold bullion. Now, add this loss to the loss in gold coin for the same time and you will get the sum of $527,000,000 of gold coin and bullion sent out of the United States on domestic account in excess of all imported.

"But, my friends, the end of this money drain does not stop here, for during the same period we have lost in silver bullion on domestic account over $213,000,000. Add this to the loss in gold coin and bullion and you get $740,000,000 of standard money and the metals to be coined into standard money exported in excess of what has been brought into the country during the period considered.

"Yet, strange to say, in the face of this terrible money drain for the same time from 1868 to 1895, inclusive, the wealth producers of the country have exported in excess of imports $1,208,000,000 of domestic merchandise.

"In other words, during the period named our barter trade with the world in the products of labor—the parent of wealth—has been $1,208,000,000 in our favor, while the money trade with the world has been $740,000,000 in gold and silver coin and bullion against us.

"What strength, what resources, what energy there must be in this great country to stand even for a few years such conditions!

"Now, my fellow citizens, we are not only asked to indorse a policy of one redemption money, but we are also asked to indorse a policy of contraction pure and simple by retiring about $500,000,000 of greenbacks and coin notes, a non-interest-bearing circulating medium, by issuing $500,000,000 interest-bearing fifty-year bonds and placing all the power to issue a circulating medium in the hands of national banks, and thus embrace the doctrine of centralization and class government through financial control. That is just the policy advised to be pursued by the president in a message to congress.

"Now, let us look at this monstruos proposition a moment. Mr. Calhoun, in 1834, uses the expression I have quoted in regard to a 'small absolute reduction of the currency' making a great absolute reduction of the value of the entire property of the community, goes on to say: 'From this results an important consideration. If we suppose the entire currency to be in the hands of one portion of the community and the property in the hands of the other portion, the former, by having the currency under their exclusive control, might control the value of all the property of the community and possess themselves of it at their pleasure.'

More Bonds.

"Fellow citizens, are we not now fast approaching the very condition supposed by Mr. Calhoun, and would not the policy we are asked to indorse make this condition not only possible but very probable? My friends, turn this thing upside down, or wrongside out, and you cannot separate it from centralization and class government through financial control.

"Can an old-line veteran democrat accept such a thing as democratic doctrine? Is not this an issue which rises to the plain of patriotism? Look at this proposition from an economic standpoint. Issue $500,000,000 of fifty-year 3 per cent bonds as the basis for a paper circulating medium—$15,000,000 annual interest, and without compounding—$750,000,000 interest in fifty years with $500,000,000 of bonds yet to pay. $1,250,000,000 to be paid by the wealth producers of the country—a policy reaching into the womb of the future and fastening the chains of financial slavery on a generation of American sovereigns yet unborn—all this, and for what? To break 'the endless chain' forged by a republican secretary; all this to do that which can be done by a single blow with a silver hammer which lies within easy and legal reach of a democratic secretary—one blow to relieve the people. But, fellow citizens, the blow will not be struck, for the moral courage is not behind the arm which should strike the blow. The policy of the man must be indorsed, though the people suffer and democratic principles are sacrificed.

"Fellow citizens, let me inflict upon you a few more figures, to show what other people have been doing, while we have been playing the part of the prodigal and wasting our primary money substance. During the period in which we have lost $527,000,000 of gold coin and bullion, England has gained $448,000,000, and British India $363,000,000 in gold and $977,000,000 in silver, France $486,000,000 in gold coin and bullion and $387,000,000 in silver, Belgium, since 1876, $90,000,000 in gold and $35,000,000 in silver, Switzerland since 1878, $33,000,000 in gold and $46,000,000 in silver, Spain—who now stands with a butcher's cleaver in the way of human liberty—has gained since 1871 $195,000,000 in gold and silver, Austria $203,000,000 in gold since 1868, Germany $198,000,000 in gold since 1872; but enough. Some friend on the other side of this money question will say, 'our loss of $740,000,000 is due to the development of our resources—we borrowed that.' Development of our resources, you say? Has any man in this house any resources to develop that he wants developed—any factories to build; any coal and iron mines to open up? Any railroads to build? Any agricultural interest to improve? If you have don't go to Europe to borrow the money, but just give me the greenbacks and stamp on their face, if you wish, 'redeemable in standard silver dollars of the United States of the present weight and fineness,' and I will furnish you the labor to do the development, which will give no thought to ratio or intrinsic value, for that labor knows that the standard money of their country is honest and sound. Now, fellow citizens, I wish you to notice that India gained $977,000,000 and France $387,000,000 of silver coin and bullion during the same time that we have been playing the prodigal; these two amounts taken together are only $166,000,000 less than our entire money—gold, silver and paper—said to be in circulation on April 1st. What becomes of all this so-called trash? If you will consult the twenty-second annual report of the director of the mint, you will find that the production of silver in the world in 1893 was $209,000,000, and $135,000,000 of this was coined into money, leaving $74,000,000 in bullion. This coinage of silver into money—65 per cent of the total product of 1893—is rather a remarkable fact when you consider the assertion that all the mints of the world had been closed to silver excepting in Mexico, and some other half civilized countries. The closing of the mints of India to the coinage of silver has been used as a bugbear to frighten many a doubting Thomas on this question. I quote from the report of the director of the mint for 1894: 'The act of the governor general in counsel, June 26, 1893 (mark the date—twenty years after we closed our mints to silver) did not change the weight, fineness or the legal tender value of the rupee, although it closed the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver. * * * Silver, however, will still be coined on government account and the government holds itself ready to furnish new rupees in exchange for gold. * * * * The silver coins are the one rupee, the half rupee, one-quarter rupee and one-eighth rupee pieces, all of the fineness of the rupee and proportional in weight.' I quote further: 'The rupee and one-half rupee are unlimited legal tender. * * * Gold is not a legal tender in India. * * * The ratio of gold to silver in coinage is 1 to 15.' There goes your international agreement with intrinsic value and ratio tied to its tail. Oh, England, you old selfish, hoary-headed sinner, who always 'reaps where you have not sown, and gathers where you have not strewed,' exerting in America, the silver producing part of the world your subtle influence to beat down the value of silver as a money metal, and with your imperial authority, fixing that value in your eastern empire of 200,000,000 of people at par with gold, by demonetizing gold coin. Thus you develop your vast empire in the east. This was the condition in 1894, according to the mint report of the United States for that year.

The Law Violated.

"Fellow citizens, when we want gold to redeem our coin obligations, according to this policy of the administration, which we are asked to indorse, how do we get it? By a direct violation of a law which was enacted to keep open one source of gold supply, we have absolutely dried that source up. Greenbacks by the law are not receivable for custom duties, yet under the policy we are asked to indorse, the law is violated and they are received, the result of this violation has been a shrinkage in the receipts of gold coin for custom duties at New York from 36 per cent to 2-10th of 1 per cent during the last three years, and under the present policy which we are asked to indorse, this great country goes before the world as a borrower, and we issue of $262,000,000 of interest-bearing bonds, while at the same time we dry up one source of supply. Suppose we were to follow England's example in India—demonetize gold and make silver the only standard money, and like England, kindly stand ready to exchange with our citizens new standard silver dollars or silver certificates for gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, what would be the effect? Would not silver advance in value and gold go into the treasury through the mint faster than it does now through the custom houses? I do not say do this thing—though congress or the executive has the same constitutional right and power to demonetize gold as silver—yet I do not say do it, because I believe congress has no power to demonetize either, and thus deprive the citizen from the use of one kind of money provided by the constitution for the payment of debt. Now, my fellow citizens, I will say a few words to the wage earners that may be present, and stop. Since 1867 it has been my fortune to employ many people in building and operating railroads and factories. You will notice that whenever an election is to come off the wage earner comes in for a considerable amount of honey fuggling. So it is now. You have been told by some of our friends on the other side of this question that the financial policy which you are asked to indorse will make better times and advance wages, and in the next breath they tell you that you can buy more for a dollar now than you ever did before, (a fifty-cent dollar), and thus your wages have been greatly advanced. Now, lets look at this thing a little; I indorse that plank in one of our platforms which declares labor to be the parent of wealth, possibly the creator of wealth would be the better way of putting it, and I believe that the creator of a thing should get all the benefit out of the thing he creates that it is possible to get under his conditions and environments. I am opposed to low wages, for I believe that low wages make a low class of labor, such a class as may do in a monarchy, but not in a republic, where, as I said before, the humblest citizen is a sovereign, the political peer of every other citizen. I fully appreciate the fact that the conditions of civilization are advancing, and that the requirements of this advance render it necessary that our people should be better clad, better fed, better housed, and surrounded with more comforts than ever before, hence wages should be higher to meet these requirements. You are told that you can buy more for a dollar now than you ever could before; that is true; now reverse the proposition—suppose you want to buy the dollar? Will you not, under these conditions, have to give more of something that you possess to get the dollar than you ever did before? What has the wage earner to give in exchange for the dollar? Only his labor, if he is a laborer, and his labor and skill if he is a mechanic. Suppose you go into some store and buy a pair of jeans pants for every day wear; you can get them cheaper than you ever did before—now think a moment—what is this you are buying cheaper than you ever did before? You are buying simply the product of labor, for the pants you buy are composed of cotton, raised by labor, wool raised by labor; both these products of the farmer, carded spun, woven and made into a garment, all the operations of labor, the labor and skill of men, women and children. Now all this product of combined labor, though simply a pair of jeans pants, can be bought cheaper than ever before, hence some kind of labor entering into this product must be cheapened or the production stop and this labor cease; so it is labor, the creator of wealth, not money, which must suffer in the end from depreciation in values.

Two Wars On.

"Fellow citizens, I have endeavored to discuss this question from the standpoint of thousands of my comrades in the ranks of the democratic party. I believe I used once the expression, 'In the time of peace;' if I did it was a mistake, for in the language of Patrick Henry, I tell you, 'Gentlemen may cry peace, peace, but there is no peace.' Two wars have actually begun, one internal and one foreign—the one is a struggle of the people against centralization and class government through financial control, the other a struggle of the United States for commercial and financial independence of England and Europe. I know not what others may do, but as for myself I have enlisted in the ranks for both these wars. In the one I am enlisted under the banner of the people, and in the other under the flag of my country."

Captain Howell Called For.

From all over the courtroom came calls for "Howell."

Captain E. P. Howell, who was sitting back in the audience, took the stand amid cries of "Give it to 'em," "Shoot it at him!"

"Our friends, the enemy, were so pleased with a recent speech of mine that they have kept a part of it standing so they could read it every day. Now, I will make another promise: If they will agree not to take to the woods, I'll agree not to. (Applause.)

"I indorse every word of Colonel Robertson's excellent speech. All of us know that we are in the worst financial situation we have ever known—all of us except the money lenders. Prices keep dropping down and the dollar which they tell us is so cheap is three times as hard to get as the dollar used to be. The bankers charge you 15 per cent interest if you will let them, and you have to give them a gold rate.

"What is their remedy? Why do they send down some of their $10,000 a year salaried officials to tell us to stick to the gold standard? If you want present conditions to continue vote for the gold standard, but if you want prosperity, turn out next Saturday and vote for the double standard delegates. If we go on two years longer as we have been going in the past, we will see an appalling state of affairs. There will be more unemployed men than ever and wages will be cut 50 per cent. There are good, honest men in this city who used to make $3 a day, but they have had to sell their tools to get food for their families. I know mechanics who used to own their own homes, but have had to sell them and now live in tenements. The existing conditions, if not checked, will end in vassalage for the laboring men. I can get along, but I want to see prosperity return. I lived in this country when coon skins were currency. A man would get a drink, throw down a coon skin and get two rabbit skins in change. I got as many rabbit skins as anybody else. (Laughter.)

"A friend told me today that his banker had notified him that he would have to call his gold note if Fulton county goes for silver next Saturday. That is the argument of force and oppression. A fellow once said that he remembered the time when he could have bought all the land on which Chicago now stands for a pair of boots. 'Why didn't you buy it?' somebody asked, and he replied that it was because he did not have the boots.

"The great trouble is that you haven't the gold dollars. It takes three times as much work to get them now as it used to require. I am for cheap money. I want it as cheap as other things in proportion. They ask me what we are going to do with our foreign trade. I say take care of our home trade and let the foreign trade go where it will.

"I favor the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state banks. Let them all stand on the same footing. I am in favor of all kinds of legitimate money and as much of it as will circulate at par. I remember the time when a dollar was worth only 20 cents and we had far better times then than we have now. You can't find a buyer for real estate now. You can't get people to put money in factories. They want to lend it out. These fellows claim that they are friends of the workingman and don't want him paid off in a 50-cent dollar. Try him and see if he will loan you money at 4 per cent and you will find out how much of a friend he is to you. Personally, this question makes little difference to me, but I would rather see my neighbors all prosperous than to have all the money myself and see my neighbors in want." (Applause.)

At the conclusion of Captain Howell's speech it was announced that Colonel Lon Livingston and Mr. C. J. Branan would speak at the courthouse tonight.

Then the audience dispersed.

Miss Kearny at Milledgeville.

Milledgeville, Ga., June 1.—(Special.)—Miss Belle Kearny, the talented traveling organizer and lecturer of the Woman's Christian Union, lectured Saturday night in the chapel of the Industrial college, and Sunday afternoon at the courthouse. On both occasions she had a large audience. She is a most accomplished and entertaining young woman, and possesses a high order of oratorical ability. She secured quite a number of pledges to the cause of the white ribboners. She is specially engaged in the work of organizing the young girls of the country in the work. She has traveled largely, and talks of the incidents of her travels, germane to the work she has, in an unusually interesting way.

M. L. Solomon, of Stewart county, has proved himself to be as big a man at farming as he has at everything else he has turned his attention to. One acre of oats, within 100 yards of the public square, brought him thirty blazing dollars, standing in the field uncut.

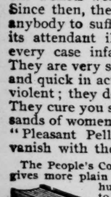


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The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser gives more plain useful information about the human body and all the ailments to which it is subject than any other single book in the English language. It is really a medical encyclopedia in one volume, a large heavy book of 1008 pages, with over 300 illustrations. The outlay of money, time and effort in producing this great book was paid for by the sale of the first edition of 680,000 copies at $1.50 each; and the profit has been used in publishing the present edition of half-a-million copies to be sent absolutely without price to all who will remit the small charge of 21 cents in one-cent stamps to pay the cost of mailing *only*. Address, with stamps, World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.



LEFT GOLD'S BANNER

Mr. W. A. Osborn Expresses a Change of Financial Views.

SOME STRONG REASONS GIVEN

Tells Why He Is Now Persuaded That Bimetallism Should Be Adopted.

Colonel W. A. Osborn, after groping about in the dark on the money question, has decided to quit the ranks of the single gold standard to cast his lot with the friends of bimetallism.

At heart Colonel Osborn has always been in favor of the two metals. For a long time he honestly believed that bimetallism could be obtained by adhering to the policy of John Sherman. In this, however, he has found himself to be mistaken, and he frankly admits the error.

Such an accession to the ranks of bimetallism is one which is calculated to induce others who have been wavering in their convictions for several weeks to cross over the line and identify themselves with the cause of true democracy.

Colonel Osborn, who was a strong admirer of Mr. Cleveland at one time, states that he has acted in bad faith with the party that elected him to office and that during his second administration he has made a wrongful and fraudulent use of federal influence to promote the ends of the single gold standard.

What Colonel Osborn Says.

"In 1891, while in New York," said Colonel Osborn, "I read John Sherman's speech, made as the opening gun of the McKinley gubernatorial campaign. In that speech he discussed the currency question in all its fullness, presenting his argument as a compilation of the currency question, founded upon the government records. It seemed to be a fair, candid presentation of the question. I read this speech over three or four times and founded my faith upon its truth. Mr. Sherman declared himself to be the friend of both metals. His speech harmonized with the democratic platform, made by the the national democratic convention in 1892, favoring the use of both coins. In this speech he referred to the fact that he and Mr. Cleveland were in harmony on the currency question.

"At the commencement of Mr. Cleveland's campaign there was no stronger Cleveland man than I. I had unbounded confidence in his integrity. While the repeal of the Sherman bill was under discussion there were quite a number of congressmen who were willing to vote for the repeal act, provided they had some promise of relief on the coinage question. My recollection is that Mr. Cleveland, speaking through those who were supposed to represent him, promised the people who were clamoring for relief that if congress would pass the repeal of the Sherman bill he would do something in the way of relief on the lines proposed. After the measure was repealed, however, he seemed to be indifferent to all appeals which were made to him. Then, I confess, my suspicions were aroused. Subsequent events have satisfied me that Mr. Cleveland has not acted in good faith with the party and that his conduct has not been that of a statesman.

"I have not been indifferent in my observation of current events associated with the money question. While I confess that I have been somewhat apprehensive of the practicability of the unlimited free coinage of silver and would prefer the free coinage restricted to the products of the United States, I believe that by imposing a heavy duty upon all imported silverware, thereby compelling our manufacturers to depend upon our home product, 75 per cent of the output of our mines would be consumed, leaving only 25 per cent to be coined into money. This, it seems to me, might be a solution of the question and be of vast benefit to the nation.

"I have come to the conclusion that a radical financial change is necessary to our well being, and I am ready to try the free coinage policy. No matter what may happen, it cannot be worse than the experience through which we have already passed during the past two or three years. If the present situation continues, supplemented by a persistent repetition of bond issues the government will sooner or later become bankrupt. I have no ax to grind, and no political aspirations of any kind. I concede to all who differ from me on this question a sincere conviction as honest as my own. I confess my faith in Mr. Cleveland has very much abated, not only because of his failure to give some relief on the coinage question, as he had intimated at the time of the Sherman repeal act, but on account of the manner in which he has used the influence of the administration, including the members of his own cabinet, to convert the people of this country to the gold standard. These methods are different from the policy of his first administration. As the record shows, he refused to allow any officer of the government to make political speeches on any question, and now, according to his own ruling, he stands convicted before the American people of inconsistency of heart and of fostering a very pernicious policy, as he once expressed it."

Professor Charles L. Floyd Here.

Mr. Charles L. Floyd, superintendent of the public schools of Montgomery, is in the city. Mr. Floyd was formerly a resident of Atlanta, and is well remembered as a former principal of Crew street school, one of the largest grammar schools in the city. The public schools of Montgomery have just undergone a most successful closing, and the Montgomery paper speaks very highly of Mr. Floyd as a school superintendent. It says that he is not only a man of great attainments and ability as an educator, but combines withal a talent for details and hard work. Nothing in the daily life of the various schools escapes him: he keeps well abreast the tide of progress in educational affairs and puts the latest approved methods into practice. His personality wins the support of all the teachers under him, and consequently harmony—a pull altogether, prevails.

i W.

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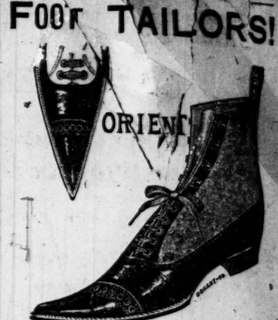
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Fraud and Dishonesty.

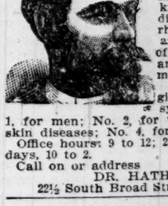
Success or failure: these are the words that tell the fate of all industries and enterprises. Capability, honesty and integrity are three elements of success, while failure follows dishonesty and unfairness. The medical profession furnishes many examples of this truth. Dr. Hathaway & Co. have scored a remarkable success while others have failed. Their success is due to the fact that their treatment is the best, that they have dealt fairly with the public, and are true, genuine specialists. They recognize the fact that diseases of the human family should be treated only by scientific methods and expert physicians. They are fitted by education and experience for their profession, and have kept pace with the rapid advancement made in medical science. They succeed where others fail, and have cured thousands of cases of specific blood poisoning, nervous debility, stricture, varicocele, pimples, piles, kidney and bladder difficulties, eczema, catarrh and diseases of women by new and improved methods, which are the result of their own energy and thought. They give consultation free, and their charges for treatment are within the reach of all.

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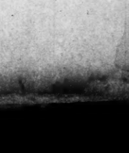
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Washington's Vink, Thomas Q. Seabrooke
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BRICE LAYS IT ON CLEVELAND

Says the President's Bull-Headedness Lost the Gold Men's Fight.

OHIO WILL GO FOR SILVER

And He Will Gracefully Support the Free Coinage Nominee.

CLEVELAND AND CARLISLE HAVE GIVEN UP

That Kentucky Election Made Them Lose All Hope of Success—Washington Gossip and News.

Washington, June 1.—(Special.)—"If it had not been for the president's bull-headedness it would have been simple enough for us to have won the convention, but the silver men have it now. They have won it fairly. They want to run the democratic party for a while. Let them do it. I will fall in the ranks and do my duty. It is perhaps better to have it this way. The fight will be fought out."

The speaker was Senator Calvin S. Brice, of Ohio. Brice is, of course, for gold. He made the best fight he knew how to make out in Ohio, but John R. McLean was on the other side, and Brice admits that Ohio is for free coinage. He perhaps cannot even be elected a delegate to the convention, but being a member of the national committee, he will be at the convention, and he will fall in line gracefully and support the democratic free coinage nominee. He will not be enthusiastic, it is true, but he will vote for him.

Senator Brice, like Hill, Gorman, Faulkner and many other gold democratic senators, hold Cleveland responsible for the growth of free coinage.

What Hill Says.

This afternoon I talked with Senator Hill. "Yes we admit you people have won the fight," said he. "The convention will be free silver. You will make the platform, and when you do that I don't think you will have any trouble in nominating a man who will stand on it. The majority vote carries that platform. Under the old rules it takes two-thirds to nominate. I don't think you'll find it necessary to change the rules."

"Will the gold people bolt?" I asked.

"I don't know anything about the others, but do I look like a bolter?" and the New Yorker, with a laugh, went into the senate. Hill proposes to get into line and work for the nominee, whoever he might be, and so do Gorman and all the old line democrats. The Cleveland followers, who are talking of another convention to put out another gold democratic candidate, are confined entirely to those who are indebted to the president for office.

Republican leaders like Senator Burrows, of Michigan; Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, believe the outlook for republican success with a democratic free coinage candidate in the field is dubious.

The men who have led in the free coinage fight within the democratic party and who understand the condition of affairs in the country say a democratic free coinage candidate can be elected.

They Give It Up.

The Kentucky result has had a most depressing effect in cabinet circles. That is putting it mildly, for it is really a complete surrender. Cleveland and Carlisle have now given up all hopes of anything like an indorsement at Chicago and have determined to bend all their energies toward preventing an open rebuke at the hands of the national convention of their party. They believe they can prevent this by urging that such a step would be impolitic and they are working on that line.

"There's no use fighting any longer," remarked a high official of the administration tonight. "If we ever had any hopes, the result in Kentucky has wiped them away. Could Carlisle have prevented that result? No. He might have devoted all his time to speech making, but he could have made no impression. The people had made up their minds to indorse Joe Blackburn and silver, and nothing could have prevented it. I know some of our fellows are blaming Carlisle, but I've been out there and I know he could have done nothing. Ever since he refused to go to the aid of Blackburn, who was the party nominee, Carlisle has been dead in Kentucky."

Commenting further on the situation he said: "Georgia will go strongly for silver. Secretary Smith will then join the mourners—Herbert, Carlisle, Wilson, Johnny Eckels and the others who promised so much and have delivered so little. It is certainly an awful turndown."

While there is some talk here about possible presidential candidates, the real leaders of the silver forces refuse to join in it. "Principles first—men afterwards" is their reply to all questions. It is this earnestness in support of principles that has won the day.

Mr. Bailey's Throat Is Bad.

Judge Bartlett leaves for home tomorrow. Mr. Bailey, of Texas, is suffering much with his throat today. His physician has advised against his speaking in Macon Wednesday, but he hopes to be sufficiently improved to leave with Judge Bartlett tomorrow.

Senator Bacon will leave for home Thursday. But for the pending river and harbor bill and sundry civil bill, in both of which are appropriations for Georgia, which he is watching, he would leave tomorrow. The veto of the river and harbor bill will be taken up in the house tomorrow. The chances are that the house will pass it over the veto and the senate will do the same Wednesday. The senate is to vote on the bond bill tomorrow. E. W. B.

"KENTUCKY FOR SILVER."

"Carlisle's State Fails To Support the Secretary in His Fight for Sound Money."

From Yesterday's Evening Journal.

It is probable that Mr. Carlisle will share with Mr. Cleveland in denunciation for the bond issues and gold standard views, while Senator Blackburn will probably be given the presidential indorsement. P. Watt Hardin will be sent to Chicago as one of the four delegates at large and be put in line for the next gubernatorial nomination.

As Mr. Carlisle's own district went for silver, Congressman Berry may be retired. None but silver men will be put on guard hereafter in any county in the state and none but free silver candidates will be run for congress outside of Louisville or Lexington.

TWO HANGED ON ONE TREE.

Continued From Third Column First Page.

head was grazed by a bullet. That no more casualties occurred during the affair is wonderful, as the streets were crowded and people were wild with excitement.

It is said that a Harris county delegation and many Alabamians took a very prominent part in the proceedings. Several hundred thoroughly aroused men composed the mob, many of whom were country people.

The Bodies Interred.

This afternoon at 2:30 o'clock Coroner Martin cut the two hideous objects down from the tree, and carrying them to the colored cemetery below the city, proceeded to hold an inquest. The verdict of the juries in both cases was that both persons "came to their death by strangulation and gunshot wounds at the hands of unknown parties."

The coroner then interred the two bodies.

The city has been orderly this afternoon and tonight, although, naturally, there is great excitement.

"Finis" is already written at the end of this affair, which, as an example of swift justice, will forever live in the annals of Muscogee county. True it was administered by a mob, but it was one composed of men who were not themselves in the madness of the moment when the entire community was stirred over a grievous wrong which every man considered a personal one.

This is the first handing which has occurred in Muscogee county in many years.

SHAW IS ANGRY

Because His Bid for Georgia Bonds Was Not Accepted.

Cincinnati, O., June 1.—(Special.)—Charles Shaw, confidential agent for Kleybolte & Co., returned today from Atlanta, where he went in the interest of the local firm in an effort to secure the issue of state bonds, which will soon be made there. He said to a reporter:

"We made a bid on the issue in good faith, and not only furnished the required deposit, but the very best of references. Our bid was the highest made, but instead of accepting it, they announced, one day at noon, that all the bids were rejected, giving us until 6 o'clock that night to bid again. At 5 o'clock I went to make another bid, and was informed that the bonds had been sold to local parties at a private sale. The governor and the treasurer had the matter entirely in their own hands. The issue amounted to $243,000, and was the refunding of bonds maturing this year. If possible, we will take the matter into the courts and enjoin the issue. Why, I even offered to take them at an interest of 3¾ per cent."

SAT IN THE SADDLE DEAD.

Roper, the Inventor, Dies While Trying His Steam Bicycle.

Boston, Mass., June 1.—(Special.)—The latest bicycle wonder, a steam wheel, was tried on the new Charles River park this noon. It made a mile in two minutes. As it completed that distance the machine rushed on with a corpse in the saddle.

Its successful inventor, S. W. Roper, of this city, died of apoplexy on the attainment of the perfection for which he had labored twenty-five years. All that the spectators saw was a boiler, a miniature engine, a long funnel, from which the smoke puffed, and a number of levers and cords. There was a brake and two foot rests.

It was a cumbersome looking affair. Roper mounted his cycle, pulled a lever and was off like a cannon ball. Three times he sped around the track, and all this in a wonderfully short space of time.

The rider never moved. Tom Butler, the famous cyclist, started to follow, but he was left far behind.

On the seventh lap the wheel was seen to wobble and Roper appeared to have great difficulty in keeping his seat. When opposite the grandstand, the machine suddenly swerved to the left and sped down to the field, where it overturned.

All present hastened to the spot. Roper was lying on the gravel, motionless. Two men lifted the wheel into position and it sped away like a thing of life. It was afterwards caught by one of those in attendance, but it was some time before they could stop it.

Mr. Roper invented the first sewing machine, the first practical knitting machine used in these parts, and the hot air furnace. He was seventy-five years old.

The steam bicycle is a perfect success. It is a wheel of regulation pattern made over and weighs 150 pounds equipped.

BULLOCH COUNTY.

Mass Meeting Selects Delegates to the Conventions.

Statesboro, Ga., June 1.—(Special.)—The democratic party of Bulloch county today, in mass meeting, elected Hon. L. L. Moore, Jr., chairman, and selected delegates to the senatorial convention, instructed to vote for Burke county's choice, and elected E. B. Summerlin, D. R. Grooster, H. C. Huggins and L. Trapnell to the congressional convention with instructions to vote for Hon. R. E. Lester, and J. A. Brannen; W. R. Aiken as delegates and W. E. Moore and J. A. Warmack as alternates to the state convention with instructions to vote for the present state officers and for delegates to the national convention who are opposed to the single gold standard and who are for the free, unlimited and independent coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The senatorial primary was postponed, as it was deemed inexpedient to hold a primary for that purpose alone. The county is ten to one for Crisp.

THE REBELS LOST FIFTEEN.

A Report of the Battle Sunday So Asserts.

Havana, June 1.—A summary of yesterday's engagements shows that the rebels lost fifteen wounded. The troops had three killed and six wounded.

The rebels have destroyed with dynamite a culvert near Bolondron, province of Matanzas. The train sent to repair the damage was attacked by the rebels.

It is reported that rebel bands attacked the town of San Antonio de los Banos, but were repulsed.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

A Young Man in Floyd County Killed During a Storm.

Rome, Ga., June 1.—(Special.)—About 2 o'clock today a terrific thunder storm passed over the northern part of this county, doing much damage. During the storm lightning struck the residence of Newt Jackson, and when the shock was over it was found that the bolt had struck his oldest son, a young man about nineteen years old, killing him instantly. Strange to say, none of the other members of the family were hurt or even sustained serious injuries.

Insurgents Have Retreated.

London, June 1.—The Daily News will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Athens saying that the Christian insurgents who were besieging the town of Vamoos have retreated to the mountains, where they have joined other insurgent bands and proclaimed the union of Crete and Greece.

Cholera Causes a Riot.

London, June 1.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Cairo says that a serious riot has occurred in that city, growing out of the public alarm over the prevalence of cholera. In the course of the disturbances the governor of Cairo was wounded and the police were compelled to fire upon the mob. Over 200 of the rioters were arrested.

THE DEAD IN ST. LOUIS

The List Continues To Grow and the End Is Not Yet.

DEAD AND DYING ARE 490

The Relief Committees Are Dispensing Aid Rapidly—Help May Soon Be Requested.

St. Louis, June 1.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon The Chronicle compiled the following table as the latest list of fatalities:

Known dead in St. Louis, 196.
Unknown dead in St. Louis, 8.
Fatally injured in St. Louis, 13.
Missing in St. Louis, 118.
Known dead in East St. Louis, 145.
Unknown dead in East St. Louis, 3.
Fatally injured in East St. Louis, 2.
Total fatalities, 490.

The railroad yards on the east side of the river are being rapidly placed in good condition. On this side the damage to railroads was considerably less and the repairs are going on.

Plans for reconstruction of the round and freight houses that were blown down and crushed to pieces are being made.

The footwey over the Eads bridge will be ready for pedestrians this afternoon, it is thought, and the driveway for wagons by tomorrow or next day. The electric line over the bridge will not be ready for traffic for several days yet, but trains will run over the bridge every twenty minutes.

Professor Bauman, an expert insurance adjuster of Chicago, is in the city, and after looking over the field said the total loss will foot up over $20,000,000. Professor Bauman adjusted the losses caused by the Louisville tornado about five years ago.

The situation in east St. Louis is one of gloom and misery. There is some fear expressed of an epidemic of disease among the homeless near the river. Under the ruins is a vast quantity of decaying animal and vegetable matter which is sending pestilential clouds up through the debris. The sufferers are weak from exposure and exertion and are in no condition to fight the malaria that is breeding on the island.

The Work of Relief.

The chairmen of the four relief districts established in the southern portion of St. Louis each received from headquarters $5,000 this morning for immediate distribution. As much clothing and supplies as were on hand were sent to the district headquarters to be doled out as called for. What is needed most are shoes, bandage cloth, children's clothing and ladies' underwear. Necessary furniture and cots, together with dry bedding, are also much called for.

The situation as to street car service is steadily improving. All lines are now running except Scullin's, Cherokee, Tower Grove and California avenue branches, of the Union Depot Railway Company.

The convention auditorium has been repaired and was turned over to the Business Men's League today.

At the poorhouse temporary repairs have been made. The ruined chapel is boarded up and the male paupers quartered there, and the female paupers have been transferred to the men's ward. The paupers' hospital has been abandoned and the sick transferred to the insane hospital.

Much to the surprise of the police there has been less crime in St. Louis since the tornado than before, notwithstanding that the city has been in darkness and that it was reported that hundreds of crooks from foreign cities had flocked to St. Louis.

STORMS WASH AWAY HOUSES AND BRIDGES.

A RESIDENCE FLOATS AWAY WITH PEOPLE ON THE ROOF.

Missouri Gets Another Taste of Rain and Wind—Heavy Damages Result.

Mound City, Mo., June 1.—A most disastrous flood visited Mound City yesterday morning shortly after daylight. About 4 o'clock rain began falling in torrents—in fact, it was almost a water spout.

Rain fell for three hours, when persons living west of Davis creek, in a portion of the city called Jimtown, began to move out, as did some families on the flat on the east side of the creek. The stream rose rapidly and in a very short time water began to run into the houses. Then a residence was seen coming down stream. With a crash it struck the sixty-foot span bridge across Davis creek, on lower State street, and house and bridge went down together. Persons were seen on top of the house, but the hundreds of people who stood near were powerless to aid them. Four residences were washed away. The total damage is estimated at $40,000

ALMOST A PANIC.

Dark Clouds Gather Over St. Louis. People Frightened.

St. Louis, Mo., June 1.—Shortly before 2 o'clock this morning the two stricken cities, St. Louis and East St. Louis, received a thorough scare. A storm came up from the southwest, accompanied by low rumbling thunder and almost continuous flashes of lightning. Then a few minutes later big, black clouds appeared on the northern horizon and rolled up until they covered the city. There was considerable wind, though nothing at all approaching a hurricane or tornado. The elemental disturbance lasted for nearly an hour and then became a slow, drizzling rain, which had increased to a downpour at 10 o'clock this morning. The work of clearing away the ruins is being carried on in a more systematic manner today, but the rain makes the work all the more difficult.

FILLED ELEVEN TRENCHES.

The Dead on Hodynsky Plain Are Being Moved.

Moscow, June 1.—Every effort is being made to clear the Hodynsky plain of the dead upon it who lost their lives in the frightful disaster of Saturday. Today a number of bodies were found on the edges of the plain and in the villages around. These dead were injured and crawled until death overtook them.

The functions in connection with the coronation festivities are being given as though nothing had happened. The pleasure resorts are open as usual. Several wealthy residents gave garden parties today and things generally are going on as though nothing out of the ordinary had occurred.

The police declare that they had no official power on the plain and could not interfere until it was too late.

Many of the Modjiks danced about the beer casks while the dead were lying around.

It is stated that large numbers of the injured refused to go to the hospitals. The mobs subsequent to the disaster callously stood by the corpses and received the doles.

All the bodies of the victims were interred today. About half of the dead were identified. The unclaimed dead filled eleven trenches, which were fifty yards long. Priests officiated at all the interments.

Many pathetic scenes were witnessed as the bodies were consigned to the earth. Thousands of persons were in the cemetery weeping and praying. Upon the hearts of all the dead were placed icons, or sacred pictures. Tonight the city has resumed its normal aspect and a stranger unless told would never for a moment imagine that only two days ago one of the most frightful calamities that ever occurred in Russia had taken place just outside the city.

ESTABLISHED 1870.
Hawkes
MANUFACTURING OPTICIAN
SPECIAL STYLES OF SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES MADE TO ORDER
LENS GRINDING AND OCULISTS PERSCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY
GLASSES AND SPECTACLES REPAIRED
12 WHITEHALL ST. ATLANTA GA.

100 YEARS OLD

Tennessee Observes Her One Hundreth Anniversary.

A GREAT MILITARY PARADE

The Weather Inclement, but Thousands Took Part in the Work.

Nashville, Tenn., June 1.—Despite the most inclement weather conditions imaginable, unless a St. Louis cyclone has struck the vicinity, Nashville and Tennessee today observed the ceremonies so much talked about, incident to the great international exposition which it is the purpose of the people of the state to give next year.

The inaugural was a grand success from every standpoint, and though it rained all morning while the great parade was forming, every available place on the streets and in the windows along the line of march was occupied, and conservative estimates fix the number of spectators and the participants at 150,000 people. There were not less than 30,000 who participated in the parade, and the Red Men, the laboring men, the Knights of Pythias and many other prominent secret orders, beside many civic organizations which wield power in all walks in Nashville. It was a magnificent demonstration of the interest which Tennesseeans take in enterprises born of pure patriotism, and by the way, it is well to state that a hearty interest was manifested from all sections of the union by the presence of prominent representatives from abroad.

The Inaugural Parade.

General Charles Thurman was chief marshal and Colonel Thomas Claiborne was adjutant general, and both worked hard to make the inaugural parade a grand success. There were four divisions to the parade, which consisted of national and state soldiers, including both cavalry and artillery. It was a grand sight to see the procession marching down Broad street en route to Centennial park, and every time the United States marine, or any other of the local or visiting bands, played some bit of music, like "Dixie" or "America," a shout went up to which a genuine rebel yell is a rustle of soft green leaves in June.

The state of Tennessee was 100 years old today, and as is pretty generally understood, the object of this celebration was a commemoration of that epoch in Tennessee history. The idea is the favored child of sentiment, incidentally, and the concentrated labor of several years which has been done by enterprising and leading spirits in Tennessee. The enterprise has undergone many ups and downs, but now the expansion which has attended this work amounts to an exposition international instead of a show of limited importance and scope.

There were about 8,000 children on either side of the line of march, who greeted the guests as they filed into the beautiful grounds. While the grounds were muddy, the crowd was not held back by any means, and a continual flow of people crowded every one of the many walks, inspecting the grand buildings which are now about constructed, and the proper sites which are set aside for those to come here.

Dedication of the Grounds.

The first business on the programme after the ceremonies began was the dedication of the grounds to the purposes which are embodied in the charter of the company. This was done in an eloquent speech by Major J. W. Thomas, who is president of the company, and as he concluded it, Vice President Van Lee Kirkman, unfurled the stars and stripes to a pretty sentiment on their meaning, from Major Thomas.

The programme carried out in the morning was by the children, and after the dedication, the exercises at the auditorium were proceeded with. The feature of that part of it was Hon. J. M. Dickinson's speech. He was really the orator of the occasion. His speech was upon the growth of Tennessee and the magnificent record which the volunteer state has rolled up for herself during the century. The Marine band furnished the music for the occasion, and there was no small feature to the programme.

The woman's board, headed by Mrs. Van Lee Kirkman, its president, held the formal meeting at which the building set aside for them was accepted, and Mrs. George W. Fall, one of the most prominent figures in social circles of middle Tennessee, made a pretty and timely speech to the large crowd which assembled to see that all was well done, when she turned the keys over to Mrs. Kirkman. Mrs. Ellen Henrotin, president of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, also addressed the audience.

The largest body of troops from the United States army which ever attended such an affair, is here, and these men, with the entire state militia, made a grand showing in the parade. There will be another one tomorrow, and that will conclude the exercises of the inaugural ceremonies.

The large body of Washington correspondents, who were guests of the local Bohemian Press Club, will be held over until tomorrow, and they will take in Belle Meade that famous home of the thoroughbred and several other of the more interesting historical places with which the Nashville vicinity abounds.

Mr. James Thibadeau Explains.

The following card from Mr. James F. Thibadeau, in reference to the statements made recently in the public print in reference to a certain transfer of property by Mr. Thibadeau, explains itself. Mr. Thibadeau states that the transaction had nothing to do with the matter to which reference has been made in the Atlanta papers. His card, as follows, explains itself:

Editor Constitution—My attention has just been directed to an article appearing in an Atlanta paper relative to my brother's alleged shortage, and feeling that you will extend me the courtesy, I take the opportunity of reviewing, in part, the publication through the columns of your valuable paper.

It is not my purpose to enter into a discussion further than that which concerns me individually, and in pursuance thereof I feel constrained to offer the following solution to the "wonderful mystery" and "significant circumstance" connected with the transfer by me on May 12, 1896, of certain real estate to Charles A. Francisco for $2,500.

On the first Tuesday in May of this year I bought at administrator's sale a certain tract of land on Crew street, which was the estate property of Mrs. M. F. Thibadeau, deceased. A few days subsequent to this I bought from F. M. Coker, Sr., an adjoining lot thereto. Being obliged to negotiate a loan to enable me to effect payment on these properties, I called on Attorney Carter, of the firm of Rosser & Carter, and through him perfected a loan of $2,500 from Charles A. Francisco, giving him as security therefor the properties mentioned.

This money was expended on the properties, as will be substantiated by Mr. Carter. In conclusion I assert most positively that the charges that I or any member of my family have found it necessary in any way to make good an amount purporting to exist as a shortage in the accounts of Louis M. Thibadeau, is absolutely without foundation. Very respectfully,

JOSEPH F. THIBADEAU.

Atlanta, Ga., May 3, 1896.

SOMETHING NEW!

Commencing Monday, May 25th, we will deliver all laundry in boxes, Shirts as well as Collars and Cuffs. Send us your work and get it back the same as new.

GUTHMAN STEAM LAUNDRY,

Enlarged and Remodeled,

130-132 Peachtree Street.

'Phone 610.

Suits Cleaned, Dyed and Pressed. Agents wanted in other towns.

WAS A LIVELY FIGHT

Bob Boggan and Harry Spillman Engaged in a Difficulty Last Night.

BOGGAN WAS BADLY CUT

The Trouble Was Caused by an Old Debt—Spillman Will Be Prosecuted for Assault To Murder.

A lively fight occurred in the Bank saloon, in Temple Court, about 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Bob Boggan and Harry Spillman were the principals and the former seems ta have got the worst of it.

Boggan was pretty badly beaten over the head with a pistol and is severely cut and bruised. Spillman is unhurt. The difficulty grew out of an old feud which has been existing for over two years.

Boggan was rendered unconscious by his wounds and was taken to the undertaking establishment of Meyers & Co., where he was attened by Dr. Jarnagin. While Boggan's head is pretty badly cut up, yet his injuries are not serious.

Spillman will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law by Boggan on the charge of assault with intent to murder. A case was made against him, but he was released on bond. Boggan was arrested about two hours after the difficulty and locked up at the station house on the charge of disorderly conduct.

Owed Him Money.

The cause of the hard feelings between the two men was a difference of about $400 which Spillman has been owing Boggan for two years. The debt was contracted when Spillman was in the saloon business at 9 East Alabama street. Boggan was employed as a bartender and the amount is for back salary, which is said to have never been paid. Boggan has been trying to collect his money ever since Spillman failed, but has never succeeded. He has dunned Spillman for the amount many times, and this fact has prompted a spirit of enmity between the two men. Spillman acknowledges that he owes the money, but states that his reverses in business have rendered it impossible to pay the debt.

A little after 6 o'clock last night Boggan entered Spillman's saloon in company with Henry Yeagle. They ordered drinks and Boggan asked Spillman for the money he owed him. One word led to another until the men came to blows, and had they not been separated when they were there might have been more serious results.

After Boggan's wounds had been dressed he went to his home on Cain street and got his pistol. It is said that more trouble was feared at the saloon and that Boggan was stopped just as he was entering the place on the Pryor street side, and induced by his friends to go home for the night. If the two men had met again last night there most probably would have been some serious trouble.

Both men were seen after the difficulty, and they tell decidedly different tales. Boggan stated that he was drinking at the bar and asked Spillman for his money, whereupon Spillman called him a vile name and drew his pistol. Boggan says that he then went around the bar and that Al Bronk, a bar tender, knocked him down with a quart bottle; that Bronk and Allen Spencer then held him down while Spillman sat on him and beat him over the head with a pistol. Boggan also says that Spillman had a grudge against him because he had threatened to report Spillman for selling whisky on election day last December.

Spillman tells a very different tale. He says that Boggan was drinking and cursed him; that he drew his knife and that he hit Boggan with his pistol in self-defense. Bystanders state that Spencer and Bronk had nothing to do with the difficulty.

Guarded the Doors.

It is said that after the fight Boggan had threatened to kill Spillman last night and up to the time the saloon closed Spillman looked for his antagonist every moment. A policeman was on guard at each entrance, though, in order to prevent any further trouble.

About 8 o'clock Boggan appeared at the saloon door and started down the steps, but was stopped. He was armed with a pistol and was turned loose on the promise that he would go home for the night. The authorities decided that it would be better to arrest Boggan, however, and he was found at the corner of Cain and Ivy streets. He protested that he had no pistol, but one was picked up only a short distance from him. The supposition is that he saw the officers coming and dropped it.

It is feared by the friends of both parties that the trouble is not ended yet. Both men are desperate fighters, and unless a settlement is reached some time today more trouble is likely to follow.

Boggan will be released from the station house this morning.

LONGLEY'S SUCCESS.

The Judge Carried Troup by 361 Majority.

LaGrange, Ga., June 1.—(Special.)—The official returns from the different precincts of the county were brought in this morning and formally consolidated by the executive committee. Nine hundred and twenty-five votes were polled, of which Judge Longley received 564 and Colonel C. L. Moses 361. Many of those who fought Judge Longley very hard now say that he is their man and will do all in their power to aid him in securing the nomination. No candidate will be before the convention with enough votes to nominate him and Troup feels that her candidate stands a little bit better chance than any other. Keep your eye on Longley and old Troup.

Superintendent Towsley Resigns.

Charleston, S. C., June 1.—C. W. Towsley, who for some years has been superintendent of the East Shore Terminal Company, of this city, has severed his connection with that company. The resignation was handed in some time ago, but it did not go into effect until today. Mr. Towsley is a western man and has made many friends in Charleston. No reason for the resignation is assigned either by Mr. Towsley or the company.

CHAMBERLIN = JOHNSON = DuBOSE CO.

Furniture Prices Reduced

Parlor Suits
Parlor Cabinets
Parlor Tables
Fancy Chairs
Easy Chairs
Odd Chairs
Rotary Chairs
Rockers
Couches
Cheval Mirrors
Hatracks
Bookcases
Music Cabinets
Bedroom Suits
Odd Bureaus
Wardrobes
Tables
Sideboards
Dining Chairs
Extension Tables
China Closets
Chiffoniers
Desks

This morning we begin a sale of Furniture that will force your quick interest. During recent days we have been advertising and selling Furniture at 20 per cent discount. We now make still bigger reductions. Nearly every article in the vast Furniture department has been re-ticketed and marked with a red pencil in plain figures. Those prices are lower than you suspect. For instance:

Two-piece Parlor Suits—overstuffed with rich brocatelle:

Reduced from $75 to . . $50 . . saved $25
Reduced from $125 to . . $95 . . saved $30
Reduced from $150 to . . $109 . . saved $41
Reduced from $250 to . . $185 . . saved $65

If you have a room or a house—cottage or mansion—you ought to examine our present peerless Furniture offering. The foregoing quotations from the collection of Parlor Suits are mere hints. We've cut prices recklessly all through. The immense savings possible now should inspire you to anticipate future needs. We never knew of a better opportunity for you to glean rich values from a great and worthy stock.

This is an earnest and serious sale—not a dodge or scheme to arouse your enthusiasm just to let it down again. The array of bargains is too great to attempt enumeration Most of you are familiar with our goods and our methods. The better you are informed—the better our business will be.

Draperies A veritable world of filmy, airy, ethereal effects for Summer hangings. See that special line of Appliqued English Denims—$4.50, $5.00 and $6.00—for the cottage curtains. Nothing could be prettier, more serviceable or cheaper. An exquisite variety of dotted, tinted and embroidered Dimities, Muslins and Madras—graceful and economical for home decorations.

CHAMBERLIN = JOHNSON = DuBOSE CO.

INTO LESSEES' HANDS

The Northeastern Railroad Passed Yesterday Morning.

MARTIN DOOLEY, OF ATLANTA

Elected Superintendent and Will Remove His Family to Athens—As to the Road's Extension.

Athens, Ga., June 1.—(Special.)—The Northeastern Railroad of Georgia passed into the hands of the lessees this morning. Mr. E. A. Richards, one of the lessees, was present and receipted State Agent Reaves for the road and all its appurtenances.

Mr. Reaves retired after a service that has been of great benefit to the state. He took charge of the road at a time when the Southern discarded it because it was not paying its interest, and so efficient has been his management that not only the interest on the bonds indorsed by the state has been earned, but also a small surplus covered into the state treasury.

The first order issued was to the effect that all operatives on the road in every capacity retain their positions so long as they render efficient service. The following officers for the road were named:

Martin H. Dooley, superintendent; W. S. Witham, treasurer and general passenger agent; R. W. Sizer, auditor and general freight agent; D. H. Livermore, soliciting freight agent; W. R. Ware, traveling passenger agent; T. W. Crews, agent at Athens, and R. P. Hodgson, billing clerk.

Mr. Dooley will make Athens his headquarters and will probably move his family here.

Among the first pieces of work in behalf of Athens done by Mr. Richards was to put on a one-fare round trip rate at all points on the Northeastern to Athens and return each Saturday, which will enable people living along the line to visit Athens oftener. He has made application for a regular two-dollar round trip rate to Tallulah Falls.

Concerning the extension of the road Mr. Richards said that was a mere matter of a short time. The extension was a certainty.

He is backed by a New York syndicate who proposed to him that they would build the new road if he would secure the Northeastern, and also the subscription of $500,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the company in Georgia. He has already secured more than $1,000,000 in subscriptions for the bonds.

The new road will be built either from Lula to Chattanooga, or from Harmony Grove via Gainesville to Chattanooga. That will depend largely on what the people of Gainesville do about the matter.

The preliminary surveys start this month and actual work on the road will start by the time the legislature meets in October.

Invited to Sparta.

Mr. Eb T. Williams has been invited by Professor W. T. Dumas to deliver the commencement address at his Sparta school, June 17th. Mr. Williams has a great many friends in that part of Georgia and they are anxious to hear him. He graduated at Emory college and was a member of the legislature from Richmond county before he came to Atlanta to practice law.

A Mint Employe Goes Wrong.

Washington, June 1.—Mint Director Preston has dismissed Weigh Clerk Chanfrau, of the New Orleans mint, for embezzlement and directed that he be prosecuted. The present extent of his known peculation is $80 in gold. Superintendent Cade has been ordered to enter suit on the bonds of Chantrau and Pipkin for their shortages.

DR. MILLER BURIED

His Funeral Occurred at Trinity Church Yesterday Morning.

REMAINS INTERRED AT ROME

Followed to His Grave by a Large Throng of Friends—The Funeral Sermon.

All that is mortal of that eminent physician and honorable citizen, Dr. Homer Virgil Milton Miller, was laid to rest yesterday afternoon in Laurel Hill cemetery, at Rome.

The funeral services, solemn and impressive, were conducted at Trinity church, this city, yesterday morning by Dr. I. S. Hopkins, assisted by Rev. J. E. Roberts and Rev. Walker Lewis.

Dr. Hopkins, who was a student under Dr. Miller, preached the funeral sermon. The sermon was one of the most impressive that has ever been delivered in Trinity. The speaker told of the many beautiful traits of Dr. Miller and paid him the highest tributes possible.

He told of what a noble man he had been in public and private life, gave incidents of his philanthropic nature and told of innumerable charitable acts that he had done. He spoke of the deceased as being the greatest southerner that ever lived and said that no man had ever endeared himself to the people to a greater extent.

The music was beautiful and appropriate and was rendered in a manner rarely ever heard. Mrs. James D. Carter, one of the best vocal soloists in the city, rendered the songs in an impressive manner.

Dr. Miller's friends went to the church in large numbers to pay a last tribute to this good and noble man. The casket was almost entirely covered with beautiful floral offerings.

Immediately after the services at the church the body was taken to the depot, where at 1:30 o'clock it was placed on board the Western and Atlantic train and carried to Rome, accompanied by a number of Atlanta friends and admirers.

The funeral was under the charge of the Odd Fellows of this city and a large number of them accompanied the body to its last resting place. At Rome the funeral was in charge of the Odd Fellows there and they turned out in full force.

The following gentlemen acted as pallbearers in Atlanta: Mr. Hollis A. Boynton, Judge George Hillyer, Colonel N. J. Hammond, Mr. M. E. Berry, Dr. W. F. Westmoreland, Mr. Anton Kontz, Mr. Allen Morris and Dr. W. S. Kendrick.

The honorary escort consisted of the following gentlemen: Milton A. Candler, Judge Logan E. Bleckley, E. P. Chamberlin, Captain Joseph F. Burke, Henry Hillyer, W. P. Pattillo, John B. Daniel, W. T. Chandler, Ernest Kontz, W. W. Draper, Paul Romare, Andrew E. Calhoun, Dr. A. W. Calhoun, Dr. J. S. Todd, Dr. William Abram Love, Dr. E. H. Richardson, Dr. E. H. Orme, Dr. L. H. Jones, Dr. V. O. Hardon, Dr. H. P. Cooper, Dr. E. L. Connally, Dr. J. F. Alexander and Judge Van Epps.

The following gentlemen acted as escort in Rome: Dr. Henry Battey, Captain C. Featherstone, Mr. Seaborn Wright, Mr. Junius Hillyer, Mr. Thomas W. Scott, Mr. Arthur Word, Colonel D. B. Hamilton and Mr. Hines Smith.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

COUNCIL CUT OFF GAS ORDINANCE

Killed the Resolution To Have an Inspector of Meters.

MAYOR'S VETO WENT THROUGH

Opposition to the Secret Service Resolution Faded.

THE JUNE APPORTIONMENT SHEET READ

Items of the City's Receipts—Ordinance To Decrease the License on Sale of Cigarettes.

The general municipal assembly had a busy session, and every member did a good day's work between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock yesterday.

Just before the adjournment was announced, a question which has caused much discussion for the last three weeks was suddenly killed. This was an ordinance to create the office of inspector of gas meters, whose duties were defined in a report which put most of the councilmen in a condition to sleep soundly last night.

The ordinance was framed several weeks ago, and, as chairman of the committee to which it was referred, Councilman Woodward did arduous work. When the report was submitted at the last session of the council it was ordered that printed copies be furnished each member of the body. These were supplied, and Clerk Phillips exhausted his vocal powers in reading it yesterday. The ordinance specified that an inspector be appointed whose duties would be to examine all the meters to see that there were no over charges,; to find that the pressure was good, and to keep up generally with the gas service.

It was altogether a matter of gas. Enough wind was released for half an hour to start a St. Louis cyclone. A gas man from Baltimore was introduced and gave the councilmen to understand that the appointment of an inspector would be a good thing. Mr. Inman put several questions, and the council became thoroughly informed as to meters before he was through. The ordinance was doomed. On the first ballot it was killed by a vote of 5 to 7.

His Veto Stood.

Those who expected to see the veto of the mayor turned down on the ordinance giving the chief of police the authority to use funds for secret work without specifying for what the amounts were used, were disappointed. The action of the mayor was read and ordered filed.

Under the head of communications also came an invitation from the Turn Verein for the council to attend their coming exhibition.

On the report of the tax committee warm discussion arose as to the tax imposed upon manufacturing plants. An application had been considered by the tax committee from the Atlanta Paper Company asking that they be relieved from all taxes for five years. The petition cited several instances where the tax had been removed, and asked that the same apply to them. An adverse report had been rendered by the committee, but it was signed by Mr. Day and Mr. Tolbert. Mr. Day stated that exemption had been granted Wellhouse & Son and he saw no reason why the petition of the paper company could not be granted. It was explained to him that exemption was granted only to induce capital to come to Atlanta; that where a firm was already well established and had done business for years, the custom did not apply. A substitute to the adverse report was offered by Mr. Day, which was promptly voted down.

It was the time for the application of liquor licenses to be renewed, and eighty petitions for liquor licenses, thirty for beer licenses and twelve wholesale whisky licenses were read.

To Tear Up the Car Tracks.

The Atlanta Railway Company wishes to abandon its tracks running from the front of the old Markham house site to Irwin street. An application was read signed by Mr. Martin Amorous asking that it be allowed to tear up these tracks, as the line was losing money by operating it. This application was referred to the electric and other railways committee.

Cheaper Coffin Tacks.

Councilman Maddox thinks that the license for the sale of cigarettes should be lowered. An ordinance was introduced by him to the effect that the present law which calls for $200 per annum, to be renewed every three months, be changed to $25 a year, payable every quarter. The ordinance also called for cigarette stands and cigar stands to be separate if the merchants desired. By motion of Mr. Inman this went to the ordinance committee.

Some Facts and Figures.

The estimated receipts for the year with June apportionments were read. These receipts were as follows:

Real estate	$42,856,301	
Personal property	11,608,250	
Total real and personalty (at 1½ per cent).	54,464,531—	$816,967 96
Less discounts for prompt payments		1,500 00
Net tax		$815,467 96
Railroad taxes		17,700 00
Sanitary assessments		47,700 00
Street tax		7,500 00
General business licenses		77,700 00
Dray and hack licenses		5,000 00
Wholesale liquor licenses		800 00
Retail liquor licenses		85,000 00
Insurance and commission returns		7,000 00
Water receipts		78,000 00
Sewer connections		400 00
Removing and replacing paving		1,000 00
Interest, cost and fees		20,500 00
Cemetery receipts		1,000 00
Cemetery lots		1,000 00
Sale of Jackson street lots		661 50
Hospital receipts		2,000 00
Recorder's court		15,000 00
Public schools		32,000 00
Public scales		150 00
Loans		200,000 00
Lateral sewers		25,000 00
Rebate sewers		10,000 00
Permanent paving		27,166 66
Paving bills outstanding		20,000 00
Sidewalks and curbing		30,000 00
Jones avenue bridge— W. & A. R. R.	$5,000 00	
Southern R. R.	5,000 00—	10,000 00
Set aside by council, 1895— Charter surplus	$175,000 00	
Water bond sinking fund	18,000 00	
Redemption bond sinking fund	3,834 00	
Annual bond redemption fund	4,000 00	
Proceeds sale of 46 bonds	46,000 00	
Unpresented bond due January 1, 1892	1,000 00	
Award opening Edgewood avenue	6,200 00	
Cash surplus	4,663 87—	258,197 87
Total estimated receipts		$1,795,943 99

The June apportionment sheet did not differ materially from that of January. It called for an additional $9,000 to the fire department for $2,000 for furnishing the city schools and for $1,000 for the children's ward in the hospital. In substance the sheet was as follows:

Department of Mayor $2,800. Department of council $11,400. Department of city hall $12,060. Department of finance $636,634. Department of police $140,575. Department of tax $35,770. Department of fire $109,300. Department of cemetery $12,185. Department of sewers $62,500. Department of streets $163,550. Department of engineer $9,000. Department of commissioner of public works $3,100. Department of waterworks $127,300. Department of street lights $68,700. Department of law $18,500. Department of parks $9,000. Department of relief—Salaries of physicians, $4,300; salary of license inspector, $1,000; Home for Friendless, $3,000; home for girls, $1,200; Carrie Steele orphanage, $1,200; charitable association, $3,500; transportation of poor, $1,500; burial of poor, $2,000; Grady hospital—Expenses $22,000, stable Grady hospital—Expenses $22,000, isolated ward $5,000, children's ward $1,000, stable $500—$28,500. Total $46,200. Department of schools $198,080.68. Department of bridges $17,000. Department of comptroller $6,100. Department of sanitary $100,000. Department of contingent $7,189.31. Total apportionments $1,795,943.

For Repaving Capitol Avenue.

Bids were opened on the repaving of Capitol avenue. Only two were presented. Venable Bros. offered to do the work for $9,000 and W. W. Griffin for $7,900. These were reported to the street committee.

An ordinance was introdced preventing heavy wagons on Peachtree and South Pryor between the hours of 4 o'clock p. m. and 8 o'clock a. m. Another was read to prevent the delivery of coal on Sunday. The resolution of Councilman Maddox to have all city officials on bond to be bonded by surety companies was also read.

These were referred to the ordinance committee. It was dark when the council adjourned.

ENGINE HOUSE NO. 8.

CAP JOYNER GETS AN APPROPRIATION FOR A NEW BUILDING.

Will Put Up a New Department House Right Away—Its Location Not Selected.

The Atlanta fire department is at last to be increased and before the year has passed one more engine house will be added to the present department. At the meeting of the city council yesterday afternoon the fire department was given an appropriation of $9,000 and a lot in West End valued at $3,500.

As soon as a suitable site for an engine house can be found work will be commenced on it and before September it is possible that a company will be in service. At the present time it is impossible to state where the house will be located.

Chief Joyner has worked hard for the appropriation and is highly delighted over his success in obtaining it. He expects to build the house and buy the lot with the $9,000 and to put the company in service with the money that the lot in West End will bring when sold. The lot in West End is one of the prettiest in that part of the city and is in one of the very best locations. There is little doubt that it will have a ready sale.

The Atlanta fire department, though at present the smallest of any city the size of Atlanta, is one of the best in the United States. It is composed of seven hose companies, two hook and ladder companies and one chemical engine company, with three steamers. There are 100 men in active service all the time and though their number is comparatively small they have shown that they can do as fine work as any department in this country.

The fact that so much good work can be got out of so few men is in a measure due to the fact that the fire department is conducted strictly on business principles. Politics is entirely eliminated from it and the men give it very little time and thought.

The recent Markham house fire showed the city council that the present fire department is entirely too small to cope with a large conflagration with any degree of success and they at once began to take measures to increase it. The new house is believed to be only a starter and it is expected that at least one new engine house will be erected every year and a company put into service until the department has caught up in size with the city.

The new house when erected will be exactly like the No. 7 engine house and will have all the modern improvements. It is possible that a chemical engine company will be put in the new house in addition to the hose company.

The report of the finance committee comes before the aldermanic board at its meeting next Thursday and if they pass favorably on it Chief Joyner will at once take steps toward buying a lot in the correct location and begin work on the new house.

NEWS OF THE ROADS.

A Great Smash-Up on an Ohio Road for Sport.

An Ohio railroad sent two of its engines together, head end, just to make a Buckeye holiday. The road was the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo, and the scene of the remarkable incident was at Delaware. A new park was to be opened there. The railroad had two old engines, probably worthless, except as scrap iron. So it built a spur track, put up a grand stand and invited the public out to see the fun at so much a ticket. An immense crowd went out.

The engineers took their engines in opposite directions until they were just within one mile of the point of meeting. There they were coupled to three loaded coal cars and a caboose, making a complete and heavy train. At the signal the engineers set their machines in motion. When a moderate rate of speed had been attained, the engineers pulled the throttles of the locomotives wide open and jumped. The iron steeds leaped like things of life and charged down upon each other. At every moment their speed increased. The smoke and sparks poured from the gaily painted smokestacks, and, swaying from side to side, the giant engines whizzed forward to their destruction. They were flying along at a fifty-mile-an-hour gait, when the crash came, at 4:21¼ o'clock p. m. There was a shock, a splintering of timbers, a rush of steam. Sparks flew in every direction as the fire boxes were dashed to pieces. Both engines reared up like fighting stallions and crushed to fragments by their furious onset, mingled in a mass and stood quivering in the shape of an inverted V. The driving wheels were lifted six feet from the track. The cars flew onward, telescoped and piled up in a broken mass beside the track.

WILL APPEAL IT.

The Joint Traffic Association Case To Be Carried Up.

Attorney General Harmon says that the government's suit against the Joint Traffic Association, which was decided against the government by Judge Wheeler, will be appealed. It will be carried at once to the United States court of appeals, and if again decided adversely to the government, it will be carried to the supreme court of the United States. It may be that a pro forma judgment will be asked of the court of appeals in order to get the case before the supreme court as early as possible.

Colonel W. R. Morrison, chairman of the interstate commerce commission, speaking of the decision, said that the court evidently sustained the validity of the contract or agreement of the thirty-two central traffic and trunk lines, and it would now remain for the court of last resort to pass upon it. The matter was of the greatest importance for the public, and it would have to reach the United States supreme court in any event. There were two leading issues involved in the proceedings; whether the agreement of these lines was in violation of the anti-pooling clause of the interstate commerce act, or in violation of the anti-trust law. The interstate commission had referred the agreement, so far as it related to a violation of the interstate commerce act, to the attorney general, for him to take the regular course and test the validity of the contract, and that officer had subsequently included the anti-trust feature in the bill of complaint. The case was heard before a Vermont judge, on account of some of the New York judges being personally interested in railroad stocks and bonds. The railroads claim that they are simply aiming at the maintenance of reasonable rates for the good of all persons alike and that the agreement will strengthen the hands of the commission looking to the enforcement of the law. That, however, remains to be seen. If rates are now better maintained it is the result of the Brown decision, and the situation is not confined to the territory in the jurisdiction of the Joint Traffic Association.

TRY FOR A NEW TRIAL

Argument in the Delk Cases Will Be Made This Afternoon.

WHAT WILL BE THE RESULT

If the Motion Is Denied, the Cases Will Go to the Supreme Court. The Gallows Not in Sight.

The motion for new trials in the Delk cases will be argued this afternoon before Judge Beck, in Jackson.

The argument will be made by Colonel Denson, attorney for Taylor Delk, and by Attorney Frank O'Bryan, counsel for Tom Delk.

The attorneys in the two cases will urge that a new trial be granted in both cases. They will argue that the verdict was not in accordance with the law, and did not agree with the evidence in the case. It will also be shown Judge Beck that public sentiment was against the prisoners and the rapidity of the trial was not just or fair.

If the motion is not granted an appeal in each case will be made at once and the cases will be carried to the supreme court on a fast bill of exceptions. The appeal of the cases will suspend sentence of death, and the execution will be postponed until a decision is reached in the supreme court.

"The Delks will not hang on June 19th," said Colonel Denson yesterday, "and the gallows is not yet even in sight. It will be several days, indeed, before my clients will hang, and there is nothing to indicate that the sentence will be executed in many weeks, and probably not all the prejudice and public sentiment will hang the men.

"We are going to argue the motion tomorrow afternoon, and I am going to try to show that the old man has not been given justice. He was simply railroaded through the courts. Everybody and eyerything was against him, and within two hours after the evidence was introduced, Taylor Delk had been sentenced to the gallows. This is not just. It is not according to the law, and I am going to see that he is accorded a fair and honest trial before jurors whose minds are not inflamed with prejudice and ill will.

"I don't know what will be the result of my trip to Jackson, but I hope it will mean that we will be given a new trial before we are forced to appeal the case to the supreme court. But in the event Judge Beck should refuse to grant the trial, the case will be carried at once to the supreme court on a fast bill of exceptions, and I am perfectly confident that we will be given that for which we ask."

The Defense Securing Evidence.

Attorney Charles H. Haden, of the defense, spent yesterday in Pike county, securing evidence to be used in the next trial of Taylor Delk.

As Delk was not given an opportunity to prepare for the last trial. Attorney Haden will take the matter of getting up the evidence and preparing it in shape to be used if a new trial is granted. While he is in Pike county he will subpoena witnesses and endeavor to prove that old Taylor Delk was not at the house when the shooting occurred.

Before leaving the city Attorney Haden stated that the evidence against Delk was very weak.

"No one saw the old man at the house. No, not a living soul testified that he was there. One witness at the trial swore he heard Taylor's voice, but how easily he could have been mistaken, as everybody was excited at the time and I don't believe under the circumstances any one could positively know who was talking, as the shooting was going on and everything was in a state of excitement.

"I have every reason to believe that Taylor's statement that he was absent from the house is true. No living man saw him at the house, and only two men swore they heard his voice. That voice might have been somebody else who shouted above the din of the firing, might it not have been?"

Attorney Haden will return to the city this morning and will begin at once to get the testimony in shape to be used at the next trial.

The Basis of the Motion.

The argument for a new trial will be made on several grounds, and Colonel Denson says he believes he will be granted a new trial.

"The verdict was not according to the law," said he yesterday. "The verdict was not even in accordance with the testimony in the case, and this will be easily shown at the time.

"The old man was railroaded to the gallows at the rate of a mile a minute. Both trials consumed only a few hours, and you can't make me believe either one of the prisoners received justice. Everything was cut and dried, and the trials went through with a rush never before known in the courts.

"Public sentiment was at fever heat. Threats had been made that a lynching would follow an acquittal, and the jurors certainly were prejudiced in the case. They might have been all perfectly honest in what they did, but common sense shows they could not act reasonably. Winchesters were piled up in the courthouse entrance and everybody was condemning the prisoners."

Both Cases To Be Heard.

Both cases will be argued this afternoon. Attorney Frank O'Bryan has been retained to represent Tom Delk and he will leave this morning for Jackson. The grounds for a new trial are about the same in both cases, and the result will be the same.

If the motions are denied, the cases will then go to the supreme court. If the appeal is made, the cases will hardly be acted upon in the supreme court before late in the fall, and the Delks have several months of life in the event the supreme court refuses to reverse the verdicts of the lower court.

North Carolina Crops.

Raleigh, N. C. June 1.—(Special.)—The weekly state crop bulletin today says reports of correspondents are favorable except where drought still prevails, and indicate rapid growth of crops. The temperature was above the normal every day except the 24th. Rainfall was unevenly distributed. The northeast portion of the state receiving too much, the west too little. There was generally sufficient sun. Cotton and corn especially are in splendid condition. Tobacco is doing fairly well. The wheat harvest has just commenced. Farmers are beginning to lay by corn in the southern portion of the state.

NEGROES BADLY INJURED.

One Has His Skull Crushed—Another Chopped with an Ax.

Griffin, Ga., June 1.—(Special.)—A negro named Willis Harper was found in an unconscious condition early this morning out near the Griffin mill. His skull was crushed, besides other hurts. He has not yet given any account of how he came to be in this condition and refuses to divulge the name of his assailant.

An old negro man, whose name could not be learned, who was severely cut with an ax in the hands of another negro in Barnesville yesterday, was carried through here this morning on his way to his home in Atlanta. While at the depot here he saw his assailant among the crowd of negroes and put the police after him. The culprit has not been captured yet, but the officers are close after him. It is hardly possible for his victim to live, as he was literally chopped to pieces.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

SOCIAL, CRIMINAL, RELIGIOUS AND OTHER MATTERS.

Some Local Happenings of a Day Gathered from Many Sources by Constitution Reporters.

Death of Mrs. McVey.

Mrs. Sarah McVey, the wife of James P. McVey, of this city, died at the home of her parents, in Cincinnati, on last Friday morning, after a lingering illness. She was buried last Sunday morning in Spring Grove cemetery, Cincinnati.

Musicale by School Children.

The eighth grade pupils of several of the grammar schools of Atlanta will give a concert at Browning hall Wednesday, at 11 o'clock a. m. The concert will be managed by Professor Davis, musical director in the public schools. More interest has been taken in the teaching of the rudiments of music in the schools this year than before, and much progress has been made by the pupils.

Ladies' Auxiliary Meets.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Grady hospital will meet this morning at 11 o'clock in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a full attendance is desired. Several matters of importance will come up for discussion, and some active steps may be taken toward making improvements and additions to the Grady hospital.

Fell from a Buggy.

Little Miss Alice Jeffries, the thirteen-year-old daughter of Mr. Tom Jeffries, fell from a buggy yesterday morning and fractured the bones of her wrist. The little lady was doing nicely yesterday afternoon and will soon be out again.

The Movement Grows.

The early closing movement is growing in popularity as the summer approaches. The custom of closing at 6:30 o'clock each afternoon except Saturday has been adopted by the hatters and furnishers, and the following firms have signed an agreement to close at this hour from June 1st to September 1st: Law Bros., Swift & Harris, J. W. Hughes and J. P. Northrop.

Meeting at East Point Postponed.

The free silver meeting at East Point last night was postponed on account of the rain. The advocates of silver in the East Point district, which means practically all the voters in that part of the county, had arranged to have a silver rally, but, on account of the inclement weather, the meeting was postponed until next Wednesday night. A very interesting programme of speeches had been arranged, and the meeting will be held on tomorrow night.

Will Repair the Building.

Work will at once be begun on the old Collier building, that was condemned by the building inspector last Saturday. The rotten pier that was discovered under it will be taken out and replaced by one that will hold up that corner of the building. In a short time the building will be in as sound condition as it was when first erected.

Mr. Varnedoe's Sudden Death.

A telegram was received yesterday by Mr. L. C. Varnedoe, of No. 4 hose company, that his brother, Mr. A. L. Varnedoe, of Wynn, Fla., had dropped dead in that city at 8 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Varnedoe had been in comparatively good health up to the time of his demise, and his sudden death is a great shock to his family and friends. Mr. Varnedoe left yesterday for Wynn, and will remain there until after the funeral of his brother. He is deeply grieved by the sad news, and has the sympathy of his friends here in Atlanta.

Will Organize Maccabees.

The ladies will hold a meeting at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon at the Knights of Pythias hall, Kiser building, to hear Mrs. Ferguson explain the order of the Maccabees and make arrangements for organizing an auxiliary branch of the sir knights.

Committed to Jail.

J. A. Ballew, of Haralson county, was brought before Commissioner Broyles yesterday morning under the charge of illicit distilling and waived preliminary trial. He was committed to jail to await the action of the grand jury in the United States district court.

Cook Was Released.

W. H. Cook, the young man who was arrested Sunday night on the charge of having assaulted Mrs. W. F. Davidson, at her home on Hendrix street last Wednesday night, was tried before Judge Calhoun yesterday afternoon and was released. Mrs. Davidson, who had Cook arrested, was not present at the trial, but was represented by counsel, who withdrew the charges and had the young man acquitted.

Condemned the Yancey Building.

Building Inspector Pittman condemned the old Yancey building, at the corner of Ivy and Decatur streets, yesterday morning, and it will be torn down in ten days. The building is one of the oldest in the city of Atlanta, and is in a very bad condition. The building fronts 100 feet on Decatur street, and was one of the first two-story brick buildings to be erected in this city.

Gone to Kentucky.

Dr. Henry B. Miller, the popular night clerk at Tyner's drugstore, has gone to visit his home in Kentucky for ten days. Dr. Miller has well earned his vacation, as his all-night duties at the drug store are very arduous. During his absence the store will be closed during the late hours of the night, at which time Dr. Miller is on duty. He will be back next week, and his many friends will be glad to welcome him home again. Dr. Miller is one of the best pharmacists in the state, and one of the best known men in Atlanta, and all his friends wish him a merry summer vacation.

A Charitable Object.

Mrs. Cristopher, who lives with her children at 64 Capitol avenue, is in very destitute circumstances and is worthy of the charities of the city. Her family has been reduced to want by sickness, and they are in actual need of the necessities of life.

Cut His Head.

A. P. McCowan, a citizen of Carrollton, became involved in a difficulty with an unknown white boy on Marietta street last night and was severely cut about the head with a rock. He was taken to the Grady hospital, where his wounds were dressed. The attending physicians state that his injuries will not prove fatal.

A Slight Blaze.

The alarm of fire received by the fire department shortly before 9 o'clock last night was caused by a lamp being overturned in a closet at 62 Yonge street. The damage was very slight.

The Gold Men's Ticket.

The Gold Standard Club has announced its ticket for delegates to the state convention at Macon. The ticket is as follows: Delegates, E. P. Chamberlin, John A. Miller, W. C. Glenn, Otto Schwab, J. H. Mitchell, Oak Grove; W. H. Hudson. Alternates, Harry Sharp, W. D. Ellis, Jr., Eugene Mitchell, J. R. Nutting, M. Blount, East Point; George Diehl.

Mr. Glenn Comes.

Mr. George G. Glenn, for seevral years a prominent member of the Dalton bar, has removed to this city. Mr. Glenn was admitted to the bar in 1889 and since that time has been one of the most successful attorneys of northwestern Georgia. He is a brother of Mr. W. C. Glenn, of the firm of Glenn & Rountree, and will associate himself with that firm.

Impoverished blood causes that tired feeling. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood and gives vigor and vitality.

Clifford Maddox.

Griffin, Ga., June 1.—(Special.)—Last night at 11 o'clock young Clifford Maddox died at his father's home, four miles south of this city, from typhoid fever. Mr. Maddox had been ill for more than two months.

The afflictions of this family have been very grievous, as it has only been a few weeks since a bright young daughter was laid away, while two others are still very sick with fever. The sympathy of the entire community goes out to them in their affliction.

The funeral occurred at the Methodist church at 4 o'clock this afternoon and the corpse was interred with military honors.

WILKES COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Populist Meeting Held Saturday. Organization of a Driving Club.

Washington, Ga., June 1.—(Special.)—The people's party had a meeting Saturday in the courthouse. Nearly every populist in the county was present. They adopted a set of resolutions, elected a new executive committee and ordered a mass meeting held here August 1st for the purpose of nominating candidates for county offices.

The party is weaker now than it ever was and stands no chance whatever of electing a single candidate.

A Driving Club.

The Clandale Driving Club was organized here a few days ago with a membership of over fifty men. It is so named from Mr. L. M. Hill's beautiful farm, two miles from town, where the members will drive out nearly every afternoon this summer with their lady friends.

On Mr. Hill's farm is a large fresh water pond, fed continuously by two very bold springs, which keep the water clear as crystal all the time. It has been supplied with all the conveniences of the seashore for bathing purposes. Two commodious and well arranged bath houses have been erected and nothing has been left undone to add to the pleasure of the members of the club.

Washington is quite a summer resort and at many times no less than twenty-five or thirty visiting young ladies from Atlanta, Augusta and neighboring towns, are here at once. A large number of visitors are expected this summer, which doubt will be the gayest and most enjoyable we have had in years.

Misses May and Minnie Cartledge, of Dahlonega, Ga., and Miss Emma Louise Stapler, of Harmony Grove, are visiting the home of Rev. S. J. Cartledge.

Miss Bertha Wood, who was one of the graduating class at Wesleyan Female college, has returned home.

Mrs. L. J. Hill, of Atlanta, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. E. Y. Hill, returned home Thursday.

BEFORE I could get relief from a most horrible blood disease I had spent hundreds of dollars trying various remedies and physicians, none of which did me any good. My finger nails came off and my hair came out, leaving me perfectly bald. I then went to

HOT SPRINGS

Hoping to be cured by this celebrated treatment, but very soon became disgusted and decided to try S.S.S. The effect was truly wonderful. I commenced to recover at once, and after I had taken twelve bottles I was entirely cured—cured by S.S.S. when the world-renowned Hot Springs had failed. WM. S. LOOMIS, Shreveport, La.

S.S.S.

Our Book on the Disease and its Treatment mailed free to any Address. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

VENABLE & COLLINS GRANITE CO.

47 N. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

Monuments, Mausoleums, Building Work, Cemetry Walls.

Estimates Furnished on Application. may24-2m

HARALSON BLECKLEY. H. N. TYLER

BLECKLEY & TYLER, ARCHITECTS,

401-402 FITTEN BUILDING.

Georgia, Fulton County.—Whereas, on the 12th day of March, 1895, W. H. Fickling executed and delivered to John T. Moody his mortgage to the lands hereinafter described, for the purpose of securing the debt referred to in said mortgage, which mortgage is recorded in the clerk's office of the superior court of Clarke county, in Book "X," page 528; and, whereas in said mortgage the said W. H. Fickling gave to the said John T. Moody a power to sell said land in case of default in payment of said debt at maturity;

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power vested in the undersigned, which is more fully shown by reference to said mortgage, I, John T. Moody, will sell at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, on the 7th day of July, 1896, during the legal hours of sale, before the courthouse door of Clarke county, at Athens, Ga., the lands described in the aforesaid mortgage, to-wit: Being in the county of Clarke, state of Georgia, located on the Danielsville and Athens road, and the Athens and Clarkesville road, and bounded as follows: On the east by the Danielsville and Athens road, on the north by the Athens and Clarkesville road, on the west by R. L. Bloomfield, and on the south by lands of R. L. Bloomfield, Sam Wood and others, known as the G. W. Barber home place. It contains one hundred and eighty and one-tenth (180 1-10) acres, more or less, except twenty-five (25) acres sold off the northeast corner and inclosed by lines as follows: Begins at a "pine" corner on the Danielsville and Athens road and runs north 11 degrees east 14 22-100 chains to pine at the mouth of the Athens and Clarkesville roads, thence north 56 degrees west 10 50-100 chains along the said road to a creek, thence north 57 degrees west 14 64-100 chains to another crook in said road, thence north 71 degrees west 5 94-100 chains to a crook in said road, thence north 55 degrees west 5 chains to a crook in said road, thence north 50¼ degrees west 22 24-100 chains to a crook in said road, thence north 63 degrees west 3 15-100 chains to a stake corner at a sugar berry bush, thence south 15½ degrees west 32 85-100 chains to a stake, thence north 67½ degrees west 2 91-100 chains to a rock in the center of the road leading to Athens, thence south 1¼ degrees west 7 26-100 chains along said road to a bend in the same, thence south 39 degrees east 15 chains to another bend in the road, thence south 38 degrees east 16 chains along said road to a rock corner, thence north 45¾ degrees east 9 28-100 chains to a rock, thence north 18½ degrees east 19 61-100 chains to a stake, being Sam Wood's corner, thence south 67½ degrees east 29 6-100 chains to beginning pine corner. Same property conveyed to W. H. Fickling by C. J. O'Farrall February 27, 1895.

The said mortgage was executed and delivered to secure the payment of 2 certain promissory notes, to-wit: One dated March 12, 1895, for twenty-three hundred and fifty dollars ($2,350), and payable 12 months after date, with interest thereon at 8 per cent per annum from date, and the other dated March 12, 1895, for forty-five hundred dollars ($4,500), and payable three months after date, with interest thereon from date, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum. Each of said notes has been past due for more than 30 days. The total amount of principle and interest that will be due on said notes on the 7th day of July, 1896, is twenty-seven hundred and seventeen dollars and forty-seven cents ($2,717.47). Fee simple title will be made to the purchaser at said sale as by power in said mortgage provided, and the proceeds of such sale will be applied, first, to the payment of said debt and expense of this proceeding, and the remainder, if any, will be paid over to the said W. H. Fickling. This 30th day of June, 1896.

JOHN T. MOODY.

THOMAS R. R. COBB, Attorney for John T. Moody. june 2-9-16-23-30-tues

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING.

$100 IS TOO MUCH MONEY to pay for any typewriter. Send for sample of the work done on the $35 "Blick," and compare. Carbon paper, and supplies all good, but cheap. K. M. Turner, No. 41 North Broad street. Richard Werner, city salesman. june2-tf

POND'S EXTRACT

UNIVERSALLY USED AND RECOMMENDED FOR CUTS, BURNS, BRUISES, COLDS, CATARRH, SORE THROAT, ALL PAIN, PILES AND INFLAMMATIONS.

USE POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT FOR PILES.

GENUINE IN OUR BOTTLES ONLY, BUFF WRAPPERS. SEE OUR NAME, POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—A stenographer and bookkeeper, one that can operate Blickensderfer typewriter. State salary, age and experience. Books, care Constitution.

FIRST-CLASS colored barber for the season; none to apply unless furnish first-class references. Address Thos. Tomlinson, Tate Spring, Tenn. june2-7t

EMPLOYMENT for the unemployed. Live agents wanted; new household invention; needed in every home, city or country; useful, attractive, rapid seller, large profits. Particulars. S. D. Smith, box 641, Atlanta.

WANTED—An idea. Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write John Wedderburn & Co., dept. A 12, patent attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of inventions wanted. May 31-12m

SALESMEN to show our cigars to dealers; $150 monthly salary and expenses; inexperienced men less. Folk Richie & Co., St. Louis. may-26-30t

WANTED—Agents.

WANTED—In every county in in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, South Carolina and Florida agents for the great home doctor book entitled "In Sickness and In Health," just published by D. Appleton & Co. Hundreds of dollars saved annually by every subscriber to this remarkable publication. For terms and territory address A. C. Risdon, 205-6-7 Gould building, Atlanta, Ga. may 27—5t

WANTED—A first-class, reliable agent in every county in the state to take orders for clothing made to measure. Address with references, Enterprise Tailoring Co., 203 and 205 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill. may29-7t

WANTED—Salesman.

FIRST-CLASS SPECIALTY salesman to travel Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida. Only man of ability wanted. Inclose stamp. C. P. C., 276 Luckie street.

WANTED—A first-class dry goods salesman for city trade. Address R. C. P., care Constitution.

$75 TO $150 a month and expenses paid salesmen for cigars; experience unnecessary; standard goods; Little Clerk cigar machine free to each customer. Bishop & Kline, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—An experienced traveling salesman; must come well recommended. Apply at once. Clarke Hardware Company, 33 Peachtree street.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Beautiful home, No. 188 Capitol ave. Five-room house, lot 52x212. Level, excellent neighborhood—house in perfect repair; gas and water. G. W. McCarty. may 30-4t

FOR SALE—An elegant 9-room, 2-story residence, hardwood finish, 2 bathrooms, 3 stationary washstands, butler's pantry, trunk room, electric bells; in fact, every convenience and strictly first-class; beautiful lot; Pine street, 100 feet from Piedmont avenue, two blocks from Peachtree. Cash or easy terms. Will rent to desirable tenant. Must be seen to be fully appreciated. W. T. Gentry, telephone exchange. may 27—7t

THE FIVE—Prettiest lots in Inman Park for sale. Will improve to suit purchaser. T. W. Baxter & Co., 210 Norcross building.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—No. 270 Spring street, 5-room house, gas and good water; stables and roomy back yard; $14. H. C. Hudgins, No. 223 Kiser building. may15-16t e o d

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

NEW YORK—Desirable furnished rooms, with baths. Breakfast if desired. Summer prices. Mrs. Vail, 43 West Thirty-ninth street. may29-3t

ROOMS—Furnished or Unfurnished.

FOR RENT—Three suites of very desirable, unfurnished rooms, centrally located; water, gas and separate bathrooms; best of references given and required. Apply B. O. E., care Constitution.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WE WANT TO RENT or buy a good coal yard on railroad track. Please state location and price. X. T., care Constitution.

WOODWORKING establishment in first-class running condition, equipped with modern high grade machines, for sale or rent by George S. May, 706 Temple Court. may-15-tf

GASOLINE.

GASOLINE and headlight oil in five gallon quantities delivered free in any part of the city on short notice; drop a postal or telephone 1508. H. D. Harris, 95 North Boulevard.

BOARDERS WANTED.

WILL GIVE PLEASANT room with board one month for the use of $100. G. Y. Y., care Constitution.

PLEASANT ROOM and board at 258 Peachtree street.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To rent one small cash register; must be cheap. Q. A. Davis, 49 Howell street.

WANTED—You to know that Moncrief Dowman Company has the contract for the large metal skylight to be placed over the arcade of the Kimball house. 'Phone 525. may29-5t

PERSONAL.

SEE RHODES, Snook & Haverty for sale of Aragon hotel annex furniture, carpets, matting, china. june2-2t

SOUTH GEORGIA LUMBER CO., 'Phone 532, 62 W. Hunter street. Best lumber, at lowest prices. We are going to continue our reduction sale this week. See us before you buy. june2-3t

NOTICE to parties having pledges with us. We retire from business June 30, 1896; all pledges must be redeemed by that date; all unredeemed pledges will be sold by Fulton Auction and Commission Company, 64 Peachtree street, at auction every Monday. Capital City Loan Company. may17-1m-sun,tu,thu,sat

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—First-class second-hand engine and boilers; suitable for large cotton gin or sawmill; on terms to suit purchaser. John M. Green, Atlanta, Ga. may 29-7t

FOR SALE—A pair of Howe wagon scales. Apply to W. A. Hemphill. may24-tf

WANTED—Board.

COUNTRY board wanted for summer months on or near carline or near railroad station, with plenty of shade and room for five children and parents. Address Merchant, box 677, giving terms and location. may-26-tf

FURNITURE.

HALF-PRICE ARAGON hotel annex furniture at Rhodes, Snook & Haverty's. june2-2t

A SOLID OAK BED, a solid oak dresser, a w. w. spring, a solid oak washstand, 2 cane-seat chairs, 1 oak table, 20 yards matting, 40 cotton mattings, $19.50. Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Co. june2-2t

COMMENCEMENT

Is near at hand and commencement gifts will soon be in order. There is no place where you can find more suitable presents than here. The amount you want to spend is all you have to decide.

Julius R. Watts & Co. Jewelers, 57 Whitehall. CashPaid for Old Gold and Silver

MONEY TO LOAN.

SHORT and long loans on easy terms; notes bought; money on hand; no delay. Sam C. Dean, atty. at law, rooms 11-13, 37½ Whitehall St.

WEYMAN & CONNORS negotiate loans on city property at 6 and 7 per cent. Money ready for parties wanting quick loans. Call in person. No. 825 Equitable building.

WITHOUT REAL ESTATE you can borrow what money you want from Atlanta Discount Company. Office, fifth floor Temple Court. Joseph N. Moody, cashier.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and Georgia farm lands. Gould building, Atlanta.

TRADERS' COMPANY negotiates loans on real estate; city property to exchange for good farms or timber land; bank stocks for sale. No. 47 Broad street. jan12-1y

RILEY-GRANT COMPANY negotiates loans at 6 and 7 per cent on improved real estate; special facilities for handling large loans. No. 28 South Broad street.

ON ALL valuables, diamonds, jewelry, etc.; liberal and confidential. Henry H. Schaul, 56 Decatur street, near Pryor.

T. W. BAXTER & CO. make loans on choice, improved Georgia farm lands a specialty at very low rate of interest. If security is satisfactory rate will be made so. No. 210 Norcross building, Atlanta.

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgage loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases. apr19-6m

MONEY TO LOAN on Atlanta and suburban real estate; amounts $500 to $10,000; no delay. S. A. Corker, 720 Temple Court.

6½, 7 and 8 per cent loans made by the Scottish-American Mortgage Company, limited, on the better class of improved Atlanta real estate. Interest semi-annual. No commissions charged. Edward S. McCandless, 9 East Alabama. may10-1y

OUR OWN MONEY to loan on Atlanta real estate, building and loan stock and life insurance policies. Atlanta Savings Bank, Gould building. may12-1y

MONEY TO LOAN straight at 5, 5½, 6 and 7 per cent for five years on real estate in Fulton and DeKalb counties; also monthly payment plan; purchase money notes wanted. W. A. Foster, No. 2 North Broad street. may24-tf

LOANS made on real estate at low rates of interest, without commission, and repayable in monthly installments; purchase money notes bought. Edward S. McCandless, cashier, Southern Loan and Banking Co., No. 9 East Alabama street. may 27—3m

YOU WILL FIND it to your interest to call on J. M. Carson & Co., South Broad street, if you want to borrow money on choice property or first-class collateral. may 31-2t

MONEY TO LOAN on Atlanta and suburban real estate; amounts $500 to $10,000; no delay. S. A. Corker, 514 Temple Court.

FOR EXCHANGE.

WANTED—To trade an elegant upright piano, best make; will take two bicycles (lady's and gentleman's) in part payment. D. Mayfield, 98 Ivy street.

FOR RENT

By D. P. Morris & Sons, 48 N. Broad St., Cor Walton.

9-r. h., W. Mitchell, g and w	$35 00
9-r. h., S. Forsyth, g and w	35 00
9-r. h., Jenkins street, g. and w	20 00
9-r. h., Auburn avenue, g and w	30 00
10-r. h., Hilliard street, g. and w	27 50
8-r. h., Oak street, West End	20 00
8-r. h., Windsor, g. and w	30 00
7-r. h., Woodward, g. and w	20 00
7-r. h., Capitol ave, g and w	21 00
6-r. h., E. Pine, g. and w	18 00
6-r. h., Pulliam, g. and w	25 00
5-r. h., Hood street, g. and w	12 50
5-r. h., Hunnicutt street	15 00
6-r. h., Mills street	15 00
6-r. h., Summitt avenue	12 50
6-r. h., Jenkins	20 00

FOR RENT

Desirable hotel, 38 nicely ventilated rooms, well arranged

For Business

Corner Trinity avenue and Forsyth street. C. H. Girardeau, 8 East Wall street. may16-1m

MONEY can always be had on good notes and collaterals. Checks and Drafts on city and out-of-town Banks cashed after regular banking hours. TOLLESON'S BANK, 21 and 22, SECOND FLOOR INMAN BUILDING, ATLANTA, GA.

C. B. Howard, Real Estate, 409 Equitable.

Peach orchards near Fort Valley for sale or exchange. Paying gold property for sale or exchange. Sawmill and poplar and white oak timber for sale or exchange. Beautiful home on Peachtree, desirable building lots on Jackson, vacant lots on Linden and Fort, small farm to exchange for merchandise.

FOR RENT

I now offer for rent to an acceptable tenant a very desirable nine room house, situated at No. 31 E. Harris street. This house has recently been entirely renovated, painted inside and out and is in perfect condition. This must go quick at the low rental of $35. For further particulars, etc., address or call on John J. Woodside, No. 50 N. Broad street, city.

FOR RENT.

By John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, 50 N. Broad street, corner Walton.

7-r. h., 49 Garnett g. and w	$25 00
10-r. h., 120 West Peachtree	35 00
10-r. h., 150 Spring (nice)	65 00
12-r. h., 60 Cedar and Peachtree	50 00
11-r. h., 34 Capitol avenue	40 00
11-r. h., 103 Walton	35 00
7-r. h., 73 Williams	25 00
6-r. h., 692 South Pryor	20 00
5-r. h., 228 Forrest avenue	18 00
8-r. h., 243 Capitol avenue; furnished	40 00
5-r. h., 20 Factory street	10 00
6 rooms, 40½ N. Forsyth	30 00
8-r. h., 77 Fairlie	22 50
5-r. h., 9 Moore	15 00
5-r. h., English aven; Western Heights	6 00
9-r. h., 415 Piedmont; new	30 00
8-r. h., 198 Piedmont	30 00
5 rooms 178½ Peachtree	15 00
5-r. h., 29 Gresham	12 50
8-r. h., 53 N. Butler	16 00

We move tenants free. See notice.

A MACON FAILURE

Wolff & Happ's Wholesale Store Closed by the Sheriff.

ON TWO HEAVY MORTGAGES

Amount of Liabilities and Assets Not Known—Carried a Large Stock and Did Extensive Business.

Macon, Ga., June 1.—(Special.)—Wolff & Happ, one of the largest wholesale dry goods establishments in Georgia, was closed this afternoon by Sheriff Westcott on two mortgages, one for $25,000 in favor of the Exchange bank, and the other for $10,000 in favor of the American National bank, both institutions of Macon. The Exchange bank's mortgage is the only first morgtgage or lien.

This afternoon there were filed in the clerk's office of Bibb superior court, by Wolff & Happ, mortgages aggregating $133,842.61 and warranty deeds amounting to $18,470. It is understood that none of their creditors were pushing them, but certain New York creditors recently notified Wolff & Happ they could not extend them as large accommodations as formerly, so Wolff & Happ decided to file the mortgages and suspend business in order to protect a number of widows and orphans who, in confidence, had given their money to them for investment in their business.

The amount of assets and liabilities cannot be determined this evening. The total liabilities that have been placed on record this afternoon in mortgages and warranty deeds is $152,312.61. It is not known what other liabilities exist. It is said that the firm has paid every debt that was due up to June 1st. It is further said they paid $60,000 of obligations during the month of May and on the first day of last April their assets are said to have been $90,000 more than their liabilities. The firm carried a large stock and did an extensive business. It is spoken of on the streets as a half-million-dollar failure, but it is hardly that large. The firm did business in a large, handsome five-story brick buiding, corner of Cherry and Fourth streets, which was built by William Wolff, senior member of the firm. Morris Happ is the junior member. Happ came to Macon several years ago from Sandersville and formed a partnership with Wolff. Happ is an alderman and director of the Georgia Southern and Florida railway, and a very public-spirited citizen. All Macon hopes the firm will successfully weather the storm and soon be doing business again.

Bartlett Indorsed.

The democrats of Bibb county today, in mass meeting assembled, unanimously indorsed that zealous and able champion of bimetallism, Hon. Charles L. Baritlett, for renomination for congress from the sixth district. There was not a dissenting voice in the great gathering of democrats composed of bankers, merchants, professional men, mechanics, planters, etc. All were for Bartlett. The ardent advocate of bimetallism so pleased his home people by his distinguished services in congress that they all, with one loud and united voice, commend his course in congress. What Bibb county has done with so great unanimity and enthusiasm the remaining counties of the district will likewise do, no doubt. The nominating convention meets in three weeks and not the slightest shadow of opposition has appeared in the district against Bartlett. Bimetallism's fearless and brilliant champion will sweep forward once again to victory.

Chairman Pro Tem. T. J. Ware, of the executive committee, called the mass meeting to order and stated its purpose. Mr. T. J. Carling was nominated and unanimously chosen chairman. His selection was received with great cheering. Mr. Roland Ellis was unanimously elected secretary.

Mr. W. H. Schatzman introduced the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That we, the democrats of Bibb county, hereby commend the course of the able representative in Congress from this district, Hon. Charles L. Bartlett.

"Resolved further, That we point to his record with patriotic pride as one never surpassed in the history of that body, in which our distinguished citizen in the one and first session of his service has challenged the admiration and won the respect of both party friends and political opponents all over the United States.

"Resolved further, That we indorse with special emphasis his able and conspicuous service upon the committee on contested elections, as a member of the democratic minority where he has displayed such a high capacity in the discharge of his duty as a legislator, and such a gallant fidelity to the interests of the party to which he belongs.

"Resolved further, That the following named be hereby appointed by this meeting to attend as delegates the congressional convention of the democratic party, to be held upon June 25, 1896, and they are hereby instructed to cast the vote of this county for the Hon. Charles L. Bartlett: W. B. Sparks, John W. Willis, W. Henry Smith, S. B. Price, Morrison Rogers, Theo W. Ellis, Sam Mayer, Lewis B. Rhodes, John J. Noone, Washington Dessau, Mike Daly, Robert Hodges, Charles H. Hall, A. L. Miller, S. A. Crumps, Dr. J. H. Heard."

The resolutions were seconded in eloquent speeches by Messrs. Joseph H. Hall, Warren D. Nottingham and John L. Hardeman. Each paid a glowing tribute to the distinguished services of Congressman Bartlett and said no new member has ever won such high distinction in so short a time as had been attained by him. They spoke of his true democracy and fidelity to duty, and as a man who always has the moral and physical courage to do what he believes to be right.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted amid loud hurrahs and continuous cheering which demonstrated the deep hold Bartlett has on the confidence, regard and friendship of the people of Macon and Bibb county. After the adoption of the resolutions the meeting adjourned.

The board of trustees of Mercer university met today. B. L. Willingham, who has been a trustee for twenty years, resigned, much to the regret of the board. He has been an exceedingly able, zealous and popular member of the board. Rev. T. J. Holmes, of Washington, Ga., was elected Willingham's successor.

Mercer's Commencement.

The class tree exercises of Mercer university were held this morning at the chapel and were exceedingly interesting and were largely attended.

The prize declamation by the sophomores was held tonight. The speaking was very fine. Following was the programme, interspersed with music:

"Napoleon at the Pyramids"—W. A. Boyd, C. S., Hall county, Georgia.

"Warwick, the King Maker"—E. C. Collins, P. D. S., Tattnall county, Georgia.

"Great Britain and America"—T. C. Kendrick, C. S., Muscogee county, Georgia.

"A Tribute to the Confederate Dead"—C. M. Brittain, C. S., Fulton county, Georgia.

"The Great Idea in Modern Progress"—A. J. Johnson, C. S., Cobb county, Georgia.

"Hill's Reply to Blaine"—Perry S. Pearson, P. D. S., Stewart county, Georgia.

Selection from "Last Days of Pompeii"—F. S. Burney, C. S., Morgan county, Georgia.

"Pyramids Not All Egyptian"—M. W. Bargeron, P. D. S., Burke county, Georgia.

"Execution of Montrose"—A. J. Moncrief, C. S., Bibb county, Georgia.

"The Stars and Stripes"—Brantley M. Callaway, P. D. S., Wilkes county, Georgia.

"A Furious Mob"—J. E. Briggs, C. S., Person county, North Carolina.

Tomorrow morning the annual literary address before the Phi Delta and Ciceronian societies will be delivered by Rev. Dr. G. A. Nunnally, president of the Southern Female college at LaGrange, and formerly president of Mercer university. Tomorrow night the juniors will deliver original speeches, and on Wednesday morning will occur the graduating exercises.

A $100,000 Company.

The following gentlemen have filed an application in Bibb superior court for a charter for the Macon Telephone Company: Simon Baer, L. Z. Rosser and J. M. Blakley, of Fulton county; George L. Bell, of Hall; J. S. James, of Douglas, and J. O. Bradley, of Bibb. The capital stock will be $100,000 with the privilege of increasing it to $200,000. The company proposes to do business in Macon and Bibb county and extend its lines in adjacent counties and territory contiguous to Macon. The price of residence telephones will be $2 per month and of business telephones $3 per month. It will operate in competition to the old company. Under an ordinance recently passed by city council the wires of new companies will have to be laid under ground.

The Fruit Growers.

The board of directors of the Georgia Fruit Growers' Association will meet at the Brown house on next Thursday for the purpose of starting off the shipment of peaches. The following are the directors: N. H. Albrough, Tadmore, O.; John D. Cunningham, Marietta, Ga.; W. A. Brannon, Moreland, Ga.; J. W. Hughes, Dublin, Ga.; J. F. Wilson, Poulan, Ga.; W. T. Cope, Columbus, O.; S. M. Wayman, Pomona, Ga.; B. T. Moore, Marshallville; J. M. Rawls, Cuthbert, Ga.

Today Will Flagg shot Tom Ames fatally perhaps. Flagg escaped. Cards are said to have been the trouble.

Professor Joseph T. Derry, of Wesleyan Female college, has declined re-election. He has been connected with Wesleyan many years. He is also noted as an author and lecturer.

EXERCISES AT MILLEDGEVILLE.

Commencement of Georgia Normal and Industrial School.

Milledgeville, Ga., June 1.—(Special.)—The commencement of the Georgia Normal and Industrial College for Girls opened here today with the sermon by Dr. R. J. Bigham, in the Methodist church building. It is doubtful if a larger audience ever gathered together in a building in this city. It is certain that a more attentive and delighted congregation never listened to a more perfect exhibition of pulpit oratory; certainly never before in this section of the country.

The central idea of the sermon was the immeasurable distance between God and man, even the highest type of modern civilization.

The preacher paid a magnificent tribute to Georgia for her work in the establishment of the girls' school here and expressed the earnest conviction that she would do more and more in this splendid work. A very large number of visitors are here from all parts of the state.

Today was devoted to an exhibition of the school work for the past year, especially that in the industrial department. The exhibitions of the work in the schools of stenography and typewriting, cooking and dress making were especially full and interesting. The college already has a state reputation for the excellent qualifications of graduates in the department of stenography, and it is said that no graduate of this department here has to wait long for a position. This department is under the management of Miss Julia A. Flisch, who has been most thorough and laborious in her work, and the result is a great credit to the institution.

There is not a college faculty in the country which has given to patrons, pupils and friends locally and generally, more unqualified satisfaction, or that has accomplished more genuine good during the past year. The entire faculty is a credit to the college, the state and the trustees who selected them.

The graduating exercises of the senior class were held tonight at the opera house, it being more commodious than the college hall. Hon. Patrick Walsh, a member of the board of directors, delivered the diplomas to the gradutes.

The exhibition of the work of the college for this year is a revelation to all the visitors who are not familiar with the work of institutions of this kind. Today has been entirely confined to this exhibition. In all the departments, industrial as well as collegiate, the work has been open to the public all day, with the exception of that in the dressmaking department, which will be exhibited this afternoon and tomorrow. Of all the departments one of the most thoroughly interesting is that under the management of Miss Fitch. In this department is taught the modeling of clay figures, and the number of figures of the greatest variety and perfection attests the expertness of the head of the department and the thoroughness of her work. In this department is taught also the art of making original designs for lace work and other work of the like character. I understand that these designs are in great demand and that the college and the pupils have no difficulty in disposing of them to manufacturers and others at satisfactory prices. Skill in this line alone is worth all the investment. It opens a field for women in which they need fear no competition from men.

The work of the department of stenography and typewriting, under the management of Miss Flisch, is on exhibition. Five or six of the girls are at work with the machines and take from dictation anything which may be given them and quickly transcribe it. The work is thorough, beyond all doubt. The graduates of this school are in demand. Experience with their work enables me to speak with confidence of the rapidity with which they acquire skill in the work. In all the departments specimens of the work of the pupils is on exhibition. In the departments of mathematics and Latin the examination papers are open for inspection by all. In both of these, presided over by Miss Pearce and Miss Jennie Thornley Clarke, respectively, the work will compare favorably with that of any male college in the state. Without a single exception every department of the college is in the hands of the most competent heads.

The following is the programme of music given this morning:

Grand Concert March (hds)—Wollenhaupt—Misses Cumming, Reese, Sweat and Couch.

"Fantaisie"—Leybach—Miss Adrienne Harp.

"Invitation to the Waltz" (8 hds)—Weber—Misses Gilbert, Harp, Couch and McDonald.

"Mazurka," op. 247—Bohm—Miss Aline Cumming.

"La Baladine," (8 hds)—Lysberg—Misses Gilbert, Harp, Couch and McDonald.

Violin Solo, "Bohemian Girl"—Wichtts—Master H. C. Lamar.

"Sparkling Dew" (8 hds)—Misses Napier, Chelich, Gilbert and McDonald.

"Ilma Waltz"—Holtz—Miss Maud Gilbert.

"Greeting to England Waltz" (8 hds)—Labitzky—Misses Cumming, Sweat, Gilbert and Harp.

Trio, "Welcome to Spring"—Oesten—Misses Reese, Cumming and Neisler.

Duo, "Fantaisit"—Spindler—Mrs. Lamar Land Miss Perkerson.

Art and Embroidery.

Miss Mollie Boyd, art teacher of the college, has a large and enthusiastic class and the products of their skilled hands were exhibited in the art hall.

In the arrangements of the pictures and the number and variety of the productions, this display has never been excelled in the history of the college.

The embroidery class, under the teaching of Miss Mattie Rowell, is equally fortunate and their display was a very attractive one.

The First Grade Concert.

The concert tonight was attended by a very large and interesting audience, and it was very much enjoyed. This concert was given under the direction of Professor C. A. Thompson, Miss Nellie Dustman, Miss Annie Louise Griswold and Mr. Edward Buchanan.

Tomorrow there will be exercises in physical culture, and the second concert will occur at the chapel in the evening.

LaGrange Female College.

LaGrange, Ga., June 1.—(Special.)—Dr. Culver last night preached at the First Methodist church on Christian education, and the reputation he made at the chapel of the LaGrange Female college yesterday morning was more than sustained. His hearers say some scheme ought to be divined by which he can be brought across the line from Alabama to Georgia.

The large audience that assembled this morning to witness the sophomore exercises must have been very gratifying to President R. W. Smith and his able corps of teachers after their year of arduous duties, faithfully performed. The present sophomore class is composed of twenty-five sweet girls.

The trustees met this morning at 8 o'clock according to adjournment with W. S. Witham, chairman of the board, presiding. The auditing committee made its report and the high compliment it paid the work done by the college, and the successful year now coming to a close, was one highly merited by the president, Professor R. W. Smith. The work done this morning was mainly routine. Tonight is the grand concert.

FROM A WELL

The Body of Mrs. Tudor Is Taken by the Neighbors.

THOMPSON'S THIN STORY.

Says the Woman Decided To Commit Suicide and He Willingly Aided Her.

Rome, Ga., June 1.—(Special.)—One of the most horrible crimes ever committed in Floyd county was revealed today, when the body of Mrs. Ann Tudor, a white woman, was found in an old well at Everett Springs, fifteen miles above here.

She was a widow, about thirty years old, and since the death of Charles Thompson's wife, about two years ago, she has kept house for him. Thompson is about thirty-five years of age and lives at the foot of Johns mountain. Saturday afternoon Thompson reported to his neighbors that Mrs. Tudor was missing and searching parties were at once organized and began to scour the woods and premises.

Late yesterday afternoon they found the body in the well and notified Coroner Drennon. The coroner organized a jury and went out to the place today, and when the body was drawn up there were marks around the neck, which showed that the woman had been strangled.

A fish line had been tied around her dress in which two large rocks were confined, so as to prevent the body from rising. The jury decided to arrest Thompson's son and another young man, but when Thompson heard what their intentions were he asked to allowed to make a statement.

"These boys," said he, "know nothing about it. I am the only one that knows anything about it. I will tell you the whole story. Mrs. Tudor had lived with me like a wife for some time, and lately she found that she was about to become a mother

"Then she said that she wanted to die and if I could help her she would get out of the world rather than be disgraced.

"So we agreed upon a plan. We went to the well and I tied the rocks in her dress and she fastened a rope around her own neck, and the other end around her legs. She sat on the edge of the well for some time and at last jumped off. She struggled awhile, and finally when I found she was dead I drew the body up, cut the rope from around her neck and dropped her into the well."

The coroner placed him under arrest immediately and after seeing to the burial of the body of the unfortunate woman, the officers started with him to the jail here.

About 7:15 o'clock tonight the officers arrived in the city with Thompson in custody. They had rushed him through for fear of a lynching. About three miles from the scene of the murder he attempted to escape, but was caught by the officers and held down in the wagon. He is a spare made man, about five feet and a half high, hatchet faced, with a straggling sandy mustache and stubby beard. He is very ignorant and talks with a whine like a typical mountaineer.

He was seen by a reporter and told about the same story which he related to the coroner's jury. He said that the woman was the cause of it all, and that it was her advances that resulted in her ruin, which was accomplished about six weeks ago. When asked why he didn't marry her, he said that he did not know.

She had a child three years old which some said was not her husband's, he having died before it was born. Thompson has four children, three boys, aged eleven, seven and six, and a girl aged three years.

Intense excitement prevails in the neighborhood where the crime was committed and trouble may yet occur.

SENT UP FOR TWENTY YEARS.

The Judge Regretted He Could Not Give Jefferson a Longer Term.

Americus, Ga., June 1.—(Special.)—William Jefferson, the negro who attempted an assault upon Mrs. Jacob Bass, a respectable lady of this city, one week ago, was tried for the crime today. In his statement the prisoner admitted putting his hands upon Mrs. Bass's shoulder, but denied assaulting her. The evidence against him was most positive and the jury quickly returned a verdict of guilty. Judge Fish sentenced Jefferson to twenty years in the penitentiary, stating that he regretted he could not send him for a longer term. Jefferson had just been discharged from the penitentiary, where he served a term of fifteen years for a similar offense.

Arch Walker, convicted of burglary, was sentenced today to ten years in the penitentiary.

TWO OUTLAW BROTHERS.

Sam Bratcher Succeeds in Outraging a Girl.

Jackson, Miss., June 1.—East Rankin is up in arms against Sam and Bud Bratcher. Bud escaped from the state farm about three weeks since, where he was serving a sentence for running a blind tiger. Saturday night the sixteen year old daughter of a neighbor was spending the night at Sam Bratcher's. After she retired Sam entered her room and outraged her. She alarmed Mrs. Bratcher, told of the deed and Bratcher left, taking his gun. The whole neighborhood is hunting him and if caught he will be hung without trial. A posse leaves here this evening to join in the chase. All parties are white and heretofore respected.

At Shorter College.

Rome, Ga., June 1.—(Special.)—Today was class day at Shorter college, and the graduating class held an open meeting, beginning the exercises with copious and appropriate quotations from Shakespeare, the class poet.

Addresses were delivered eulogizing the efforts of the ladies of Rome in behalf of the college library and giving a public statement of the amount of money that has been raised during the present year for that purpose. The work of Mrs. John C. Printup, Mrs. Christopher Rowell and Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson was especially spoken of and the highest tribute of praise accorded these ladies for their grand work.

The class expressed the intention of each of its members to work for their alma mater, and an appeal was made to the 276 alumni of the institution to join them in the same good cause.

Mrs. Jessie Towers read a beautiful poem on "Red Roses," the class flower, and Miss Ruby Hightower read another on the class motto, "Talitha Cumi."

These were the words, in Greek, spoken by the Savior to Jairus's daughter, meaning in English, "Maiden, arise!"

Miss Mamie Johnson delivered the "class prophecy," beautifully and appropriately, touching on the attractive traits of character of every one of the seventeen members of the class of '96.

Miss Louise Ross gave the "Class History" in equally appropriate language, and then the president of the class, Miss Emma Belle Zellars, in a chaste and well-adapted speech, presented to the board of trustees an elegant bust of Shakespeare.

Colonel D. B. Hamilton, president of the board, accepted the gift in behalf of the trustees in one of those touching addresses for which he is noted, and the class exercises of '96 were at an end.

A NEW DEPOT

Is What Montgomery Will Have in a Short Time.

THE CONTRACT IS SIGNED

And the Louisville and Nashville Commpany Will Put Up a Handsome Structure.

Montgomery, Ala., June 1.—(Special.)—A magnificent new depot for Montgomery is now a certainty. It will be the handsomest in the south. It will cost $350,000, and the work of construction will commence within ten days.

The Louisville and Nashville Company will build it, but it will be used by all of the roads as a union station. The contract between the city and the company was made and signed tonight.

The plans and specifications were exhibited to the board of aldermen tonight. They call for a beautiful and extensive passenger depot structure, three stories high, and built of brick, stone and iron. the main entrance will face south on a forty-foot street. The lower floor is provided with the several waiting rooms, ticket office, restaurants, etc., and the company's office will be on the upper floors. The baggage house, an independent building, will be east of and parallel with the passenger depot and the express office, another separate building, will be at the west end. The passenger depot building will be 309 feet in length. The car shtd, which will extend from Commerce street to Moulton street, will stretch from the passenger depot building to within fifteen feet of the river bank. The shed will be 600 feet long.

A freight depot, 50 by 540, will be built from the continuation of Lee street just back of the Windsor hotel west to Moulton street.

Extensive improvements in addition to the buildings are agreed to by the railroad company. They contract to spend some $30,000 building up and strengthening the river bank opposite the passenger depot. They also agree to build and maintain an under-pass, 24 feet in width, through the center of Commerce street, under their tracks, to the river landing. This pass will be about thirty feet under the tracks and will cost the company about $30,000. The street being eighty-five feet wide, some thirty feet will be left on each side of the underpass for the use of the wholesale houses adjacent.

The railroad company also agrees to establish between the Windsor hotel and the front entrance to the depot a street of at least thirty-five feet in width.

The company agrees to commence work within ninety days, but it is announced tonight that work will commence within ten days. All that the city had to agree to was to allow the railroad company to inclose its property with a safety fence and to insure the company against any damages that might be sought by property owners having lots adjacent to the under-pass. All excepting the owner of one small parcel of land has cheerfully waived all claims for damages, it is said. Every alderman voted in favor of the contract.

It is only just to state that to Hon. J. M. Falkner, the head of the Louisville and Nashville law department for this state, is due a very large proportion of the thanks of the people of Montgomery for this splendid improvement. While "Pro Bono Publico," "Citizen" and "Tax Payer" have been writing newspaper cards and quarreling at the company, Captain Falkner has been quietly working up the big undertaking and to him especially and to President Smith and to Mayor Clisby are due all the thanks.

Sale of Coal Property.

Birmingham, Ala., June 1.—(Special.)—The property of the Alabama-Connellsville Coal and Coke Company, consisting of twenty-five hundred acres of fine coal lands, mining apparatus, dwelling houses, boilers, sidetracks, etc., was sold today in front of the government building here to satisfy a claim by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of Baltimore. There were but two bidders for the property—Robert Chisholm, of Birmingham, who offered $5,000, and S. Roman, of Montgomery, who bid $20,000. The property was knocked down to Roman. The property was worth at least $75,000. The property contains some of the best coal in the state, but has not been worked in three years. As soon as the United States court here confirms the sale, the property will be further developed.

Shot by a Policeman.

Birmingham, Ala., June 1.—(Special.)—Information comes from Carbonhill, Ala., of the fatal shooting of Bud Haney, twenty-two years old, by Edward Snoddy, a police officer of that place. It seems Haney was disorderly and Snoddy went to arrest him. Haney drew his pistol and fired on Snoddy twice before the officer had time to prepare for defense. Haney emptied one revolver and began on another, but did not hit the officer. While Haney was emptying his second pistol Snoddy aimed his pistol and fired four times, all taking effect in his adversary. One bullet went through Haney's body, one in the thigh, one in the leg and the other in the head. Haney was of a prominent family, but his character was not the best.

Fatal Accident on the Western.

Montgomery, Ala., June 1.—(Special.)—Benton, a small station on the Western road between this city and Selma, was the scene of a fatal railroad accident last night.

An elderly negro man named Duncan, with his wife and several children were crossing a long trestle near Benton, when they were overtaken by the Western passenger train from Montgomery. The husband called out to the others to lie down between the rails. He and the children did so and escaped unhurt, but the woman was struck and crushed; her mutilated remains being found on the ground, forty feet below, after the train had passed.

Shot Her Father Accidentally.

The happy and luxurious home of Mr. Strobel, on the corner of Union and Randolph streets, was the scene of a fatal accident this morning.

Mrs. Strobel was in the act of handing a loaded pistol to her father, Mr. William Strahl, a well known citizen and the head of a cooperage works here, when the weapon in some way discharged, the ball taking effect in Mr. Strahl's abdomen and inflicting a wound which is believed to be fatal.

Congressman Bankhead for Senator.

A special to The Journal from its staff correspondent in Washington says:

"I have found it impossible to ascertain how the democrats in congress from Alabama stood on the senatorial question, but the prevailing opinion is that a majority are first, last and all the time for Bankhead for senator. Congressman Bankhead is quite a pet of ex-Speaker Crisp; he appointed him the second time as chairman of public buildings and grounds, one of the most important committees in congress. Speaker Crisp is a keen judge of human nature and he never misses his man. He believes there is a bright future in store for the brilliant representative from the sixth congressional district."

Montgomery Will Do Her Part.

Mayor Clisby will in a few days appoint a committee of citizens to secure subscriptions in Montgomery to the stock of the Montgomery and Camden railroad. All of the towns and interests along the proposed line have met or arranged their part of the assessment and Montgomery, which will undoubtedly be the chief beneficiary of the line, has not come up to the mark. It is believed, however, that with a little pushing the citizens here will respond with sufficient liberality to meet the demands of the company. The new line will increase Montgomery's trade by $1,000,000 annually, it is estimated.

BIG RALLY TONIGHT

The Silver Clubs of Atlanta Will Listen To Speeches at the Courthouse.

LIVINGSTON AND BRANAN

The Silver Legions Will Rally in the Basement of the Courthouse. Many Eloquent Speakers.

There will be a big rally of the silver clubs of the first, second and third wards in the basement of the courthouse tonight. Congressman Livingston will address the crowd, and Mr. Charles I. Branan, who has announced his intention of running against Colonel Livingston as the democratic nominee for congress for the fifth congressional district, will also speak.

In addition of these gentlemen, many of the prominent advocates of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 will address the crowd, and altogether it will be a rousing free silver rally.

The first, second and third wards have all organized strong silver clubs, and are actively at work to carry their wards for the silver movement. These three wards are among the strongest silver wards in Atlanta. The very best men in the wards have been placed on the campaign committee, and the overwhelming strength of these wards for silver will be shown on next Saturday, when the time comes for casting the votes.

Colonel Livingston will make one of his characteristic speeches, and to those who have heard him speak on a matter in which he is interested it is useless to say that he will warm things up. Mr. Branan, who is also an ardent advocate of free silver, will make an address and will state the platform on which he hopes to secure the votes of Fulton county.

In addition to these speakers, some of the best talkers in the three wards will make addresses, and all who are interested in the coinage question should turn out to hear them.

Everybody is invited to attend the rally. The meeting will be called to order promptly at 8 o'clock, and a rousing crowd is expected to attend.

FULTON FOR SILVER.

Wagers That the County Will Go for Free Coinage Go Begging.

Wagers are being freely offered that Fulton county will go for the silver side of the party in Georgia, and no takers are being found.

There are some standing offers at The Constitution office that the silver side of the party will carry Fulton county by a large majority. Bets can be had that the county will go 1,000 majority for the silver side, and if odds are offered, bets will be taken that the gold men will not poll one-third of the votes of the county.

"I have been hunting bets," said a man about town, on yesterday, "that Fulton would go for the silver men, but strange to say, in spite of their talk, I have failed to find any of the so-called 'sound money' men who were willing to back their judgment on the election. I know that silver money has been offered all over town on the result of the primary on next Saturday, so far as it bears on the senatorial question and on the state convention, but I fail to find any takers on the proposition that it will go for Crisp or that it will go for the silver delegates to the convention."

The Constitution has the names of several men who would like to risk something that the silver side of the argument will carry the county, if any one desires to put up anything against them. If they will leave their names at The Constitution office they can place their money on the way that the county will go, and if they want to venture odds, they can get odds for almost any amount as to the majority at which the county will go.

WITHOUT A FLAG.

The Bermuda No Longer with British Registration Papers.

Philadelphia, June 1.—British Consul Clipperton today revoked the registration papers of the filibustering steamer Bermuda. Captain Clipperton gave as his reasons for revoking the steamer's papers that she was not owned by British subjects, but it is not hard to believe that the owner's activity in the Cuban cause brought about the consul's action. The Bermuda will now be unable to leave port until she is registered by some government and can go to sea flying the flag of some nation.

FREE COINAGE WINS.

Roanoke, Va., Democrats Indorse Daniel and Otey.

Roanoke, Va., June 1.—The friends of free coinage were victorious at the adjourned democratic mass meeting in the first ward tonight to elect delegates to the Staunton convention. The seven delegates were instructed to work for silver in the state convention. The course of Congressman Otey and Senator Daniel was indorsed and a resolution favoring a constitutional convention was adopted.

Brunswick's New Telegraph Manager.

Brunswick, Ga., June 1.—(Special.)—Arthur H. Kemp, formerly of Augusta, today assumed charge of the local Western Union telegraph office vice Miss M. Clemenson resigned. The change was effected quietly. Miss Clemenson has been manager for many years and has given satisfaction to the public. Of late her health has been somewhat impaired. The new manager comes highly recommended and expresses a desire to give Brunswick the best service possible.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

OFFICER WHITE BACK

Tells of His Trip to Texas to Identify Will Myers.

WAS WILL CANNON, OF SELMA

He Looked Nothing Like the Georgia Murderer—The Detective Had To Leave Beaumont.

Sergeant White, who was sent to Beaumont, Tex., to identify the man held there supposed to be Will Myers, returned to the city yesterday. The officer does not look much the better for his trip, and tells some interesting stories of his experiences with the Texas authorities.

It was a great disappointment to the Beaumont officers when they found that they had the wrong man. They were so sure that they had the murderer that a description was not even sent to the local authorities of the man under arrest and they never requested one until Sergeant White had arrived in their city.

The young man thought to be Myers was Will Cannon, who is a member of a prominent family in Selma, Ala., and also has relatives in Beaumont, whom he was visiting. The citizens of that city are greatly indignant over the arrest of the young man and the detective who thought he had made $1,500 so easily has had to leave the town.

Nothing Like Myers.

Sergeant White states that young Cannon does not in the least resemble Will Myers, and he is at a loss to know just why he should have been held. The young fellow had an officer to go all the way from Selma to identify him, and then the detective refused to release the prisoner until the officer from Atlanta had arrived.

Sergeant White was seen by a Constitution reporter yesterday afternoon.

"I arrived in Beaumont Saturday afternoon about 6 o'clock," said he. "The citizens were evidently very much excited over my coming, as was evidenced by the large crowd at the depot when the train rolled in.

"The first man that met me was W. M. Longworth, the detective who thought he had captured the big reward. He first asked me for a careful description of Myers, which I gave him to the best of my ability. I knew at once that he was convinced that he had the wrong man. He left me then, not even going to my hotel with me or to the jail, and he has not been seen in Beaumont since. I thought it very peculiar treatment, because I wanted to talk with him about the case.

Goes to the Jail.

"I was met at my hotel by the sheriff. We immediately jumped into a hack and drove to the jail, where there were fully a thousand people waiting to see if the Georgia murderer had really been captured.

"I was shown into the office, and ordered that the man be brought out. As soon as I laid my eyes on him I knew that he was not the man. Why, he did not look one bit like him. He is only a boy, much younger than Myers, and is not over seventeen years old. He is not near so heavy as Myers and does not bear the slightest resemblance to him. I am really at a loss to know why he was held.

"I went before a judge and swore that Cannon was not the man I wanted, and had him released. Longworth does not seem to have very many friends in Beaumont, and everybody calls him a '10-cent' detective. The feeling is very bitter against him because he arrested young Cannon, and it is probable that he will never go back to that place again. He arrested a man wanted in St. Louis several months ago, for which he received $200, and I suppose he thought he had the same luck this time. He was sure he had the right man, for he paid all my expenses down there. His mistake has cost him about $100.

"I am very much disappointed that I did not get Myers, and I believe that he will be caught some day. Those people are mighty clever down there, and they treated me with every courtesy. The land is simply baked, for they have not had a drop of rain in three months."

TWO PENNIES THE CAUSE.

One Negro Gambler Stabs Another to Death.

Charleston, S. C., June 1.—(Special.)—For the sum of two cents William Frazer, alias "Blackamoor," stabbed to death Edward Fevers this afternoon at 3:30 p. m. in a negro den, 147 Market street. The game was craps and all of the gamblers were negroes. Frazer threw two pennies on the table and Fevers picked them up. Words, mostly curses, followed and then out from Frazer's pocket came a long steel knife with the point of a stiletto; a short scuffle and then the knife went twice into Fever's breast.

The first blow sent the dagger against the rib right over the heart, not inflicting a serious wound. "Blackamoor," however, meant to kill and the second time the long knife descended it went between the ribs and down to the heart.

Fevers, with a cry and jump, reached the yard to drop dead to the earth. The blood from the two wounds spurted over everything and collected in a pool beneath the body. The gamblers scattered right and left and "Blackamoor" also attempted to escape, but was arrested.

The "Big Four" May Be Released.

London, June 1.—Cable dispatches to The Globe from Pretoria say it is expected that the release of Colonel Rhodes, George Farrar, Lionel Phillips and John Hays Hammond, the leaders of the Johannesburg reform committee, who were sentenced to death, will be announced tomorrow.

The Single Gold Standard Gets in Its Work on the Farmers.

Loss by measuring in gold, instead of in silver and gold (prices and values in 1891, when silver was being coined; those in 1896 otherwise—the gold standard):

	Prices. 1891 Silver and Gold	1895 gold.	Total values. 1891 in Silver and gold.	1895 in gold alone.
Cotton per pound	$0.903	$0.625	$371,131,880	$256,873,700
Corn per bushel	.406	.264	836,439,228	567,509,106
Wheat per bushel	.839	.509	513,472,711	237,938,998
Rye per bushel	.548	.440	25,542,000	11,964,826
Oats per bushel	.315	.199	232,312,267	163,655,068
Potatoes per bushel	.673	.266	83,475,000	78,984,901
Wool per pound	.17	.09	52,258,256	26,486,705
Barley per bushel	.54	.337	40,500,000	29,312,413
Tobacco per pound	.84	.72	40,100,000	35,574,000
Total values			$2,195,231,342	$1,408,299,717
Loss by gold standard				$786,931,625

Loss in live stock values between silver and gold in 1892 and gold alone in 1896 (the prices and values in 1892 were when silver was being coined under the Sherman act, and those in 1896, when mints are closed to silver):

	Value per head. Jan. 1, 1892 in silver gold.	Jan. 1, 1896 in gold.	Total values. Jan. 1, 1892 in silver and gold	Jan. 1, 1896 gold alone
Sheep	$ 2.50	$ 1.70	$ 116,121,270	$ 65,167,735
Swine	4.60	4.35	241,031,415	136,529,745
Horses	65.01	33.07	1,007,593,636	500,140,186
Mules	75.55	45.29	147,882,070	103,204,457
Total values			$1,512,628,391	$805,042,123
Loss by gold standard				$709,586,269

I the farmers in the Un[illegible]tes lose $786,931,625 on nine products alone and $709,586,269 on four kinds of live [illegible]one, a total of $1,496,517,894 difference in one year's business, how long will it t[illegible] bankrupt that industry, and, as a natural consequence, the entire country [illegible]

J. W. GOLDSMITH.

CLOSING THE TECH

The Finishing Exercises Will Be Held on June 24th.

IT HAS BEEN A GOOD YEAR

Interesting Experiment Made at the School Yesterday—The Work of the Year.

This week will see the closing of the city schools, and the children who have for a year been hard at work trying to get promoted to a higher grade will be turned loose for three months.

By the children of the public schools and the young graduates of the high schools the end of the week is being looked forward to with great interest and many expectations.

On the night of Wednesday, June 3d, the graduates of the Boys' High school will render a very entertaining programme and be presented with their well earned diplomas. On the night following the young girls of the Girls' High school will be presented with their diplomas, after having gone through with some interesting exercises.

What the Tech Is Doing.

While other schools and colleges of the south are busy with commencement festivities the Georgia School of Technology is putting in the hardest work of the year in preparing for the final examinations and the public exhibition which is to take place on Wednesday, June 24th.

An interesting programme is being prepared, one of the features of which is the debate by the literary society. Ten bright young men will graduate from this school, the pride of Georgia, and receive the degree of bachelor of science in mechanical engineering.

Every member of the faculty has endeavored by hard work to make this the most prosperous year in the history of the school and in this they have succeeded. Since the resignation of the president, last January, the teaching force has been diminished and some of the members of the force have done double duty.

In January the roll numbered 124 students, and since that time, by judicious advertising and hard work on the part of the president, the roll was increased to 156 students, the largest number in the history of the school with the exception of the year 1892. Captain Lyman Hall thinks that by proper advertising and sufficient work in putting the matter before the people there will be more students here in the fall than the state can take care of.

The dormitories have been in operation since April under the charge of Mrs. Capers, who has at the nominal price of $10 a month given eminent satisfaction. The new catalogue, which is the handsomest ever issued by any college in the south, is in great demand and from this fact alone it would seem that a large number of young men contemplate coming here in the fall.

Work in the Shops.

There was tested in the shops of the school yesterday an electric generator to be used in lighting the school buildings in winter, and for experimental purposes in electrical work. The capacity of the generator will be 120 incandescent lights of sixteen candle power each. In the test yesterday, at a speed of 1,950 revolutions a minute, it gave a current of fifty amperes at 150 volts pressure. This was a severe test for a machine intended for but 110 volts and gives assurance that the machine is well made and will prove satisfactory.

The machine is exclusively the work of those connected with the shops of the school and they are to be congratulated on the success of it. Valuable assistance was rendered by Mr. Fred Miles and his assistants at the Southern Electrical works, as the construction of so large a generator requires expert practical knowledge in the construction of electrical machinery.

The school congratulates itself on the cost of the generator, the cash outlay for raw material not exceeding $40. The machine is worth, as it stands, $350. The excellent manner in which this fine generator was constructed is due largely to the shop superintendent, Professor J. S. Coon, who has put upon it every spare moment available during the present school year.

It will only be necessary for the state to buy the lamps and wiring to insure the complete lighting of all of the school buildings, as the wiring and all necessary construction can be done by the students. The shops of the school have constructed for the dormitories during the present year, thirty-three iron bedsteads, complete, sixteen very large wardrobes, sixteen bureaus, sixteen wash stands, sixteen study tables, an automatic folding stairway, several sinks, complete shelves in pantry and store rooms, two large tables for mess hall, a storeroom in dormitory basement, seventeen stoves.

Besides the articles mentioned ther have been constructed in the woodshop various cupboards, toolchests, instrument boxes, chiffoniers, hatracks and other articles of more or less importance.

There are also three twenty-six, six-foot iron planers in an advanced stage of construction, a transverse testing machine for the mechanical laboratory, and a cylinder grinding machine, besides a host of small tools of all sorts.

Since the school has given up the old plan of taking contract work the entire shops have been under the superintendence of Professor J. S. Coon, to whose energy and superior skill is due the excellent system and management to be seen in all its departments.

The graduating exercises, on the 24th, will be the most interesting in the history of the school and a large crowd will no doubt be in attendance.

STOLE $38 IN CASH.

A House Robbed on Gilmer Street Last Night.

The residence of Mr. Robert Neuriter at 56 Gilmer street was broken into and robbed about 9 o'clock last night, the burglar securing 38 in cash. The money belonged to Mr. Bernard Cook, who rooms in the house.

The thief effected an entrance through the rear of the house. As he was going out Mr. Neuriter happened to see him and fired two shots at him as he was running out of the yard. It is not known whether the negro was struck or not. The police were notified of the burglary, but have no clew to the man.



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CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley, 162 Vine St.
NEW YORK—Brentano's, corner Broadway and Sixteenth Street.
CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 91 Adams Street; Great Northern Hotel.
DENVER, COL.—Hamilton & Kendrick.
PENSACOLA, FLA.—Pensacola Drug Store.
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KANSAS CITY, MO.—Van Noy Bros.

Notice to Subscribers.

Do not pay the carriers. We have regular collectors in the city—Messrs. Charles H. Donnelly, R. L. Cannon and G. W. Tasker.
The traveling representatives of The Constitution are Messrs. William M. Kersh, W. H. Overby and L. B. Wilcox.

Watch Your Dates.

The date following the address of subscribers indicates time to which paid. All are urgently requested to watch this date, and notify the home office when errors are discovered.

NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building, sole advertising managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

12 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., June 2, 1896.

The Hour Has Come.

A great change has come over the democratic party during the past few months. Even the cuckoos see this, and in their way acknowledge it.

Three months ago the prospects of the party seemed to be hopeless. Its ranks were divided and the entire organization was in a state of utter demoralization. The leaders and prophets of the party could see no light ahead. Many of the politicians, influenced by the power of the administration, were ready to adopt the republican doctrine that Cleveland had set up as the corner stone of eastern democracy.

From one end of the country to the other there could not be found a man who was willing to say that the party had the slightest chance of winning a victory at the polls. It seemed to have been given over to the deadly blight of the single gold standard. Even the men who favored the gold standard, to please Mr. Cleveland, were not willing to say that the party could win by allowing John Sherman to dictate the platform and by nominating a gold standard candidate.

In short, the cuckoos dared not predict a victory if their programme was carried out, and the genuine democrats felt that a great party had been wrecked in order to give the gold syndicates and the bondholders an easier victory over the people.

But all this has been changed in three short months. Hope has been rekindled in the hearts of the people. Confidence has taken the place of despair. There is no longer any sign of doubt or demoralization in the ranks of the great party of the people. The battle lines have been reformed. The stragglers have begun to return. The camp fires of the rock-ribbed democracy have been rekindled on the hills and are burning as brightly as they used to burn in the better days of the republic.

What has brought this change about? What has given the people renewed hope and courage? What is bringing those who strayed away from the party back to the fold again? What has given occasion for the unparalleled democratic revival that is going on in all parts of the country?

Simply the declaration of the party in all the states where it has any strength or influence that it is still the party of the people; that it is still true to the people's interests; that it still stands for honesty, justice and equality; that it is still opposed to monopolistic combinations; that it is still the enemy of the schemes of the money power to enrich itself at the expense of the people by manipulating the currency of the country; that it is still opposed to bond issues in time of peace; that it will oppose with all its strength and power the contraction of the currency and the further degradation of property and labor; that it is still in favor of the money of the constitution—gold and silver; that it is unalterably opposed to the single gold standard; and that it will resist by all means the efforts of European countries to control the American people by means of an infamous money system.

These are the declarations that have filled the hearts of the people with hope and courage, and that have inspired the honest voters of the country with an enthusiasm that has not been witnessed in many long years.

All signs of doubt and demoralization have disappeared. The people themselves have refused to be led into the deadly ambuscade that was prepared for them. They have risen up in their might, have wrested their party from the control of time-serving politicians, superserviceable office holders, and have taken charge of its organization in their own interests.

This has happened in all the states where the democratic party has a fighting chance, or where it can promise even one electoral vote to the presidential ticket; and it will continue to happen in all the states where democratic principles have impressed themselves on the minds of the people.

Therefore we send greetings to the democrats of Georgia. The party all over the country is reaping the results of the most powerful and overwhelming democratic revival that has been witnessed since the war. There are no complications to the issues; there are no reconstruction problems to confuse the minds of the people. The issue is clear-cut and unmistakable. It is an issue between democratic principles and the rankest republican doctrine that was ever hatched out of the hot infamies of the party that stands for trusts, monopolies and the money power.

The hour has come for the people to stand by their homes, and to defend their property and their rights.

"Business" and Politics.

What young Mr. Eckels said in his speech Friday evening was not important, but some of it was so foolish that it is worth commenting on.

Among other things, he remarked that finance is not a political, but a business question. By a parity of reasoning—and the young man seems to be fond of parity—the tariff is not a political, but simply a business question.

According to the cheap chop-logic of Mr. Eckels, Clay and Webster, and Calhoun and Benton were fools when they, as leaders of the two great parties, whig and democratic, were contending for and against our first national bank. It was that issue—a question of finance—that mainly divided the two political parties from 1830 to the disruption of the whig party in 1854.

Mr. Eckels is mistaken. The question of money—its control by the people or by the banks—and the regulation of values belong to the fundamental principles of political economy, and, in a government of the people, for the people and by the people cannot be separated from what is called politics.

What would Andrew Jackson have said if, in his day, some obscure young man from Illinois had advised him to "hold up" and let the United States banks alone, that being a business question with which neither politics nor law has anything to do?

Let the gentle reader imagine what old Hickory would have said!

Dr. H. V. M. Miller.

In the death of Dr. H. V. M. Miller, at the ripe old age of eighty-two years, Georgia loses one of her oldest and most distinguished public servants.

Dr. Miller was a man of superb intellectual gifts. Even in old age his mind retained much of its pristine vigor. His eloquence was of the controversial kind, and he seldom missed an opportunity of meeting his opponents upon the hustings. His invincibility in this respect secured for him the familiar soubriquet of the "Demosthenes of the mountains."

After the war Dr. Miller represented Georgia for a short while in the senate of the United States and was the peer of any man in that august body.

Until a few years ago Dr. Miller was actively engaged in the practice of medicine in this city. Devoted to the welfare of his profession, he gave much of his time to the instruction of young physicians in the Atlanta Medical college.

Dr. Miller was a man of extensive information, and his mind was a cyclopaedia of law, politics, literature and medicine.

A contemporary of Stephens, Hill, Douglas, Calhoun, Toombs and Crawford, his death removes one of the last survivors of that illustrious school of statesmen.

Peace to the ashes of this lamented Georgian!

The Bicycle Industry.

During the last few years the bicycle industry in the United States, which formerly represented but a small outlay of capital, has increased so rapidly in the number of manufacturing plants established as to make a study of its growth extremely interesting.

To satisfy the present demand for wheels there are no less than 250 of these plants in the United States, to say nothing of the vast number of wholesale and retail establishments engaged exclusively in the bicycle trade.

Exact figures cannot be obtained, but according to the best information, there will be no less than 1,000,000 bicycles manufactured in the United States this year.

A western firm will turn out between 60,000 and 75,000 machines, after eighteen different models. Other large firms expect to produce from 40,000 to 50,000.

For several years a large number of bicycles have been purchased in the foreign market, chiefly from the large establishments of Great Britain. Within the last few months, however, one of these English firms has decided to abandon the American field, and others will doubtless follow soon.

This, of course, will stimulate our own production and result in the establishment of other large plants. To show the importance which this industry has already acquired, one of the leading firms of the country employs 2,700 men the whole year around. This firm expects to produce 60,000 machines this year. Another firm, which expects to turn out 25,000 wheels this year, employs 1,400 men. In order to produce 1,000,000 bicycles, the number estimated for the present year, no less than 60,000 men, working steadily for twelve months, will be employed by these various plants.

Some bicycle firms, however, do not make their own tires, tubing or pedals, and these supplies are furnished by other firms which exist merely for the purpose of satisfying this demand. Perhaps as many as 50,000 men are employed in this branch of the industry.

A slight idea of the number of bicycles in active use can be found from the number of cyclometers sold last year by one firm alone. These sales reached the enormous total of 263,427, and yet there are thousands of riders who do not use these cyclometers. In New York city alone there are 200,000 bicycles in active use, while the total number throughout the country is somewhere in the neighborhood of 4,000,000.

Only a rough estimate can be made of the enormous capital invested in the manufacture of bicycles. There are one or two companies capitalized at $5,000,000, while the total amount invested is but little short of $40,000,000. Ten years ago the industry was represented by only a small fractional part of this sum.

Most of these plants are scattered about over the northern and middle states, the greater number of them, perhaps, being located in New England. Here is a splendid opening for the south. Already there are one or two plants in this section, but there is room for others. The trade of the southern states is something enormous and there should be enough plants in this part of the country to satisfy this demand.

Verily the progress of the bicycle has been wonderful.

Ballot Reform in Louisiana.

A measure is now pending in the legislature of Louisiana which concerns not only the people of that state but all who are interested in a purification of the ballot.

The bill emanates from the Citizens' League of New Orleans, a strong political organization, which provides not only for a special form of ballot, to be used in those cities of the state which have a population of 50,000 people or more, but also the manner in which this ballot shall be deposited.

Special provision is also made for the nomination of candidates. Here it is best to quote the language of the bill:

Nominations of candidates for electoral districts of the state or for municipal or parish or ward offices may be made by nomination papers, signed for each candidate by qualified voters of such district or division to the number of at least 1,000, and for any officers to be voted for by the electors of the state at large: 100 for parish or municipal officers, members of the legislature or congress, and twenty-five for ward officers.

These nomination papers must first be submitted to the supervisors of registration, who will certify as to the legal manner in which they have been executed. As soon as this is done, the papers must be filed with the secretary of state.

No meeting, unless called by a political party, or other nominating body which polled at least 3 per cent of the entire vote cast in the district at the last general election, shall constitute a caucus or make a nomination otherwise than by this method.

The bill provides that all ballots shall be furnished by the secretary of state, at the expense of the state.

Any person who desires to cast his ballot must give his name, occupation and registration paper to the presiding commissioner, who will thereupon announce his name in a loud voice. If his name appears on the registration list, he will be allowed to enter the space inclosed by the guard rail. The commissioner will then supply him with a ballot and enter his name upon a list of those who have voted.

These are the essential points of the bill, the remaining features being simply matters of detail.

The bill has many strong features which commend it to the friends of ballot reform, and which would doubtless accomplish the result intended. The movement is one in the right direction, and the advocates of the measure have the consciousness of knowing that the cause is just. This in itself is a victory and one which in due time will be so pronounced.

Every party should be willing to stand or fall by the voice of the people as honestly expressed at the ballot box, and any movement which seeks to obtain such an expression of the popular will should be encouraged.

The Views of a French Statesman.

The Courrier des Etats Unis, of May 24th, has the following cable dispatch from Paris, dated May 24th:

At a banquet given yesterday by the Bimetallic League, M. Meline, president of the cabinet of the French republic, made a speech in which he said that he had always regretted that the European nations had renounced the monetary system which was assuring this prosperity. "The prolonged commercial crisis of the present time," said M. Meline, "dates in reality from the day that this system was abandoned. The only remedy is to return to bimetallism. This movement spreads rapidly in England, in Germany, in Belgium and in America. All that is necessary to bring forth monetary reforms is an electric spark which will flash out from the force of circumstances."

At the annual meeting of the Bimetallic League, held in the afternoon, the members discussed at length the influence that the election of a president of the United States may have on the question of the remonetization of silver.

M. Meline, today premier of France, is a moderate republican, an old friend of M. Thiers, has been in the French parliament since 1872, and has served as a member of many cabinets. The opinion of such a man ought to be of immense weight in the discussion of such a question.

Secretary Smith, in his speech last Friday evening, declared that it is not the scarcity of money that causes the present hard times, but overtrading and overproduction.

There is a similar condition of hard times in France and in all Europe; but in France they lack the element of Clevelandism, and so a member of the French cabinet is permitted to give a rational and reasonable explanation of the present business and commercial crisis. The explanation of the French premier is the only one that will fit the case. Indeed, it is the only one offered anywhere by any student or by any financial authority whose opinion carries weight.

All that is needed to bring about monetary reforms, says the French statesman, is an electric spark.

The Constitution predicts that this necessary electric spark will be supplied by the action of the democratic convention at Chicago in nominating a man pledged to the restoration of silver and the disestablishment of the gold standard.

The W[illegible]gton Post says that The Galvest[illegible]s is one of the leading newspapers of the southwest. This, it should be explained, appears in the jocose column of The Post, presided over with side-splitting dignity by Colonel Merrick.

Even the gold men are now admitting that the only chance of the democrats to carry the country is to nominate a silver candidate.

The gold men are now hedging on the bolting business. They don't want to expose their own weakness.

Was it a McKinley cyclone that caved in the end of the republican convention hall?

Hon. Josiah Patterson went into Kentucky, and—well, comment is unnecessary.

Even Mr. Carlisle couldn't force Clevelandism and republican gold doctrine down the throats of Kentucky democrats!

Did Mr. Carlisle promise Kentucky? If he did—!!

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Though May is commonly a month of mild conditions the present year has proved a notable exception. Never before in the history of American disasters has a single month been productive of such widespread destitution. The tornado at St. Louis last Wednesday was only the culmination of a long series of cyclonic disturbances. For two weeks prior to that scourge cyclones had been reported from various states in the union, ranging from Texas to Michigan. Beginning at Sherman, Tex., on the 15th day of May, 120 persons were killed by a cyclone. Two days later thirty-three were killed by storms in Kentucky and Kansas, and the next day forty-four met death in Nebraska. May 21st ten were killed in Oklahoma; May 22d, five in Missouri, and May 24th the wind caused death to forty in Iowa. The next day eighty lives were lost by cyclones in Michigan and Oklohoma, and on May 26th eleven were killed by a storm at Cairo.

The death of Kate Field, which occurred at Honolulu on the Sandwich islands, about two weeks ago, closes a most brilliant literary career. Miss Field was widely known for her newspaper work, which was bright and sparkling, but her fame will rest chiefly upon the volumes which she has published from time to time. Miss Field was the daughter of an English actor by the name of Joseph M. Field. She was born, however, in St. Louis in 1840, and is, therefore, an American woman in the fullest sense. She was educated in Massachusetts, after which she devoted herself to musical studies. She made several prolonged trips to Europe, and during her stay there became correspondent of The New York Tribune. The Philadelphia Press and The Chicago Tribune. She also furnished sketches for periodicals. In 1874 Miss Field appeared as an actress at Booth's theater in New York, where she met with some success, and afterwards she renewed her dramatic efforts as a variety performer of dance, song and recitation entertainment. In April, 1876, Miss Field appeared at the Gaiety theater, in London, under the stage name of Mary Kemble. She acted the part of Yolante in "The Honeymoon." She acted the part with accustomed vivacity. Miss Field's versatile talents did not let her remain long on the stage, however, and returning to America, from 1882 to 1883 she was at the head of an extensive women's "Co-operative Dress Association" in New York, which resulted in a disastrous failure. After that she took to lecturing on Mormonism and other topics of the day. A few years ago she established a periodical at the national capital called Kate Field's Washington. Her duties at this post proved too exacting for her health, and it was to restore her health that she went on her voyage to the Pacific islands.

A singular story comes from Baltimore showing the progress which the "new man" has made in performing household duties. The account is given in the following special to The Philadelphia Times:

"Mrs. Annie Kuhn today secured the release of her husband from jail and put him back to work in her home as man of all work and nurse to the children, while she supports the large family by working in a cigar factory. With all the interesting gossip about the 'new woman,' Kuhn has been quietly and unostentatiously playing the part of a 'new man.' He performed the household duties with perfect satisfaction to his wife, and always had meals promptly ready when she returned from the factory. He kept the house clean and could manipulate a scrubbing brush with agility. In addition to these duties he washed and dressed the children, demanded a weekly compensation of $1.25 as pin money in addition to home and support. His wife agreed, but after paying him the money for several weeks he began to spend it in beer, neglect his household duties and abuse his wife. Then she had him sent to jail and employed a woman to do the work. Yesterday she applied to the court to release him, declaring that she could not do without his services. The woman she employed had been taken sick. She told the judge she thought she could now manage her husband all right again. Justice Grannan today gave her the order for her husband's release and said that it was the most peculiar case he had ever had before him."

Two Wonderful Escapes.

Here are two accounts of wonderful escapes during the terrible recent storm in St. Louis. Says The Post-Dispatch:

"One of the peculiar freaks of the tornado was witnessed at the Drummond Tobacco Company's building, on Fourth and Spruce streets. A tinner was on the roof of the seven-story building repairing the roof when the storm came up. He ran under a little shed that had been erected on the roof next to the smokestack. When the worst of the tornado struck the building it lifted the shed, with the tinner in it, far up in the sky, twirled it about hundreds of times, with the tinner hanging to a scantling of the roof, then the thing began to come down at a terrible rate, when it struck a chimney on a building near Seventh street and Chouteau avenue, toppled it over into the street and then went sailing on. It crossed Chouteau avenue, raised in the air and continued its western course. It struck the slanting roof of a house on Ninth street, near Hickory, slid down that and fell on a tree that had been blown down by the storm, and the tinner walked out of the shed uninjured, save for a few bruises."

Says The Globe Democrat of Friday:

"When the tornado struck the river, near Morgan street, Wednesday evening, it caught up and capsized a pleasure yacht lying close to the levee. Some half a dozen gentlemen were aboard the vessel, and all disembarked except Pattison, preferring to take their chances on terra firma than to risk death in the river. Scarcely had his companions disembarked when Pattison was hurled into the raging waters and the yacht capsized. Buffeted by wind and wave, Mr. Pattison started on his way to Cairo and the gulf, and, being a strong swimmer, he battled for life with all his power. Every now and then he sank under the waters, being repeatedly struck by flying missiles until his body was a mass of cuts and bruises. Scarcely an inch of his flesh but showed the marks of his terrible struggle with the elements. Finally, after being in the water for nearly an hour, he was enabled to make the Missouri shore a little north of Carondelet, where he lay exhausted for thirty minutes. Then, pulling himself together, he started on his long tramp through the black night over debris-encumbered streets to his home, on Thomas street, which place he reached at midnight, after such a night's experience as few men have survived to tell."

POEMS BY STANTON.

A Little Love Song.

There is never a blossom that blooms for Love's bosom
As sweet as my blossom—my sweet!
And not in God's skies any stars like her eyes—
Like the eyes of my blossom—my sweet!
Like her beautiful eyes, of the rainbow's rich dyes,
With the blue and the dew of God's infinite skies!
She is wonderful sweet, she is wonderful wise—
My beautiful blossom, my sweet!
And not for the queens of the loveliest lands
Would I give her—my blossom, my sweet!
Not a kiss of her lips, not a clasp of her hands
For the loveliest lady you'd meet!
For the loveliest maid in whose honor a blade
Hath flashed where the battle made foemen afraid;—
Her lips to my own! May God's tempests be stayed
For my blossom—my blossom, my sweet!

A Summer Song.

O de old watermillion is a-gittin' ripe an' cool—
"Keep in de middle er de road!"
En I'm choppin' er de cotton, en I'm plowin' er de mule—
"Keep in de middle er de road!"

O believers,
Hear de bugle call!
De old Georgy melon
Is a-growin' fer you all!

O de old mushmillion is a-gittin' ripe en cool—
"Keep in de middle er de road!"
En I'm gwine ter take de mortgage off de cotton en de mule—
"Keep in de middle er de road!"

O believers,
Hear de bugle call!
De sweet mushmillion
Is a-growin' fer you all!

The Money Changer in the Temple.

Dark in his den he mopes, or glares abroad
To throttle Love or Genius on their way;
He heeds not any messages from God—
Content to murder, if his murders pay.

The sad misfortunes of the human race
He turns to profit; gives his gold to make
The tears stream down a woman's anguished face—
The hearts of orphans in the darkness break.

Cursed of all men—save those that traffic in
His starving splendor! He shall weep and pray
When God shall weigh the gold of grief and sin
And strike him blind at His great Judgment Day!

A Song in the Night.

The tenderness of little loves
Is sweeter than our dreams of heaven:
Far in the woodlands moan the doves,
And god to them their griefs has given;
And when they die, in twilight late
Some sad bird moaneth for her mate.

What are the songs of birds to be—
Of flowers to fleck the future's dells,
To birds that sang farewell to thee
And broke thy heart with their farewells?
What the sweet breath of flowers to those
That once made life's immortal rose?

Still, suns will rise, and suns will set
And mornings bloom o'er land and deep;
And hearts shall whisper: "We forget,"
Even while they weep—even while they weep!
Through life, through death, through good and ill
We love, and we remember still!

A Song of Roses.

Roses red an' reelin',
But life a-growin' dim;
Kinder give a feelin'
That I want to go to him!
Fer roses jest seem out their place
A-missin' of his rosy face!

Roses bright an' bendin',
An' life a-growin' dim;
'Pears like life's unendin'
When I'm a-missin' him!
Fer somehow, 'pears like he must be
The only rose God give to me!

Roses, night or daytime—
Ruther see him here,
At his books, or playtime,
Than waitin' fer me there!
Fer somehow, 'pears like he must be
The sweetest rose God give to me!

A Seasonable Song.

All the weather's over—
Peaches ripe an' sweet!
Ain't the world in clover?
Blossoms at your feet!

All the weather's over—
Bait your hook an' line!
Ain't the world in clover
When the fishin's swift an' fine?

All the weather's over—
All the world is bright!
Sunshine on the clover
An' starlight on the night!

—FRANK L. STANTON.

Benner's Views on McKinley.

From The Financial Record.

Mr. Benner is the author of "High and Low Prices and Financial Panics." Many business men, who, perhaps, have never read a book on economic science, have read Mr. Benner's little book. His predictions in the past have been remarkably accurate. To cite only a few of them we mention his prediction of a continued fall in prices from 1875 to 1878, and upward movement in prices of all commodities and securities from 1879 to 1881. Again, that prices would be on the down grade from 1881 to 1888, with an occasional "Black Friday." An advance in prices from 1888 that would culminate in 1891, with a financial "krack" abroad and at home.

All of the above can be verified by referring to the history of prices since 1875.

The greater movements in trade are now commonly regarded as cyclical in their character, and eminent economists like Griffin, Goadby and Watt, in England; Juglar and Passy, in France; Wirth, in Austria; Carroll Wright and others in this country support Mr. Benner's theory of cycle in prices and financial and commercial crises.

We here append Mr. Benner's latest predictions that he has kindly favored us with:

"Dundas, O., May 20, 1896.—Editor of The Financial Record: Your letter requesting my views on the commercial situation received.

"At the present time political questions are absorbing the attention of the people, as to the position of candidates for the presidency.

"While it is admitted by republicans that Governor McKinley is sound on tariff, the eastern press is becoming clamorous about where the governor stands on silver.

"No doubt Governor McKinley expects to be nominated and elected president on his tariff record. Probably he has in view and desires a second term. He knows that the McKinley tariff was null and void after 1891 by reason of the gold basis; that prices declined through the year 1892 with a bad outlook then for future business, and that the republican party was disastrously overthrown in the election in the fall of that year from this cause more than all else.

"Governor McKinley knows that another period of hard times will soon follow, and that the republican party will be ignominiously defeated in the election in the year 1900 should he now declare and contend for the single gold standard.

"Governor McKinley also sees the handwriting on the wall in the flat of the silver senators that no high tariff bill shall pass the senate without free coinage of silver. Our judgment of persons is made up by what they do more than by what they say. Major McKinley voted in congress for a free coinage bill; also voted to pass the Bland-Allison act over the veto of president Hayes.

"Should Governor McKinley be nominated and elected president, then afterward retain the courage of his convictions, steer the ship of state clear of the devouring whirlpool of gold monometallism, appoint Senator Stewart, Teller or Cameron secretary of the treasury, and then, with free silver coinage and a high protective tariff, the nineteenth century and McKinley's first administration, from a business point of view, will close in a blaze of glory, the wheels of industry will spin around with sap in the trees will rise early in the month a whirl, all nature will respond and the of March, 1897. Yours respectfully,

"SAMUEL BENNER."

LETTER CARRIERS IN THE ALPS

Some of the Hardships Which Fall to the Lot of These Mountain Heroes.

From The New York World.

Among the letter carriers the world over probably there are few who undergo for so small a pittance such terrible hardships as those who carry the mails in the high Alps in winter. They are paid but 28 cents per day and frequently lose their lives in the performance of their duty. The world at large hears of them but rarely, and then only from some chance traveler who has been snowbound in a hospice in those high altitudes.

The postman at Villar d'Arene, in the Alpes Maritimes, was badly frost bitten last winter while making his rounds. A Parisian journalist happened to be in the village when the mail arrived and said to him, "You have a good excuse for not going over your route today, because you are ill and more than three feet of new snow fell last night."

"Yes, monsieur," the carrier replied, "I know all that very well, but—que voulez-vous? There is in the bag a letter from Louis Jousset, which comes from Tonquin. You cannot understand how impatiently his parents are awaiting that letter from their son. Every day they ask me, 'Is there nothing from him yet?' They are anxious about him. He is so far away. And now a letter has come, shall I make them wait? Oh, no. I have not the courage, though I fear from the pain I suffer that neither the postman nor the letter will reach their destination."

On the way from Abries, on the French side, to Bobbio, in Italy, some miles before reaching the Col de la Croix, separating the two countries, there is a house of refuge, which was built nearly 100 years ago by the French government. For some time previous to last winter it was kept by a cantonnier and his wife, but through carelessness or complacence they allowed Italian soldiers to come there and spy across the border. Last winter, therefore, two gendarmes were stationed there, and the place was furnished with a telephone to the village below. They were supplied with provisions every two days by a postman named Blanc, from Abries, some miles distant. The snow fell so deeply one night in February that it filled the steep pass which led to the house where the two soldiers were stationed. Blanc, nevertheless, knowing that they would soon be without provisions, set out to relieve them. He did not return, and the next day his body was found. The two gendarmes, meanwhile, were starving, and it was only at the risk of their lives that some hardy villagers rescued them two days later.

SPARKS FROM GEORGIA.

The Lumpkin Independent says that it is now stated positively that the contractors building the courthouse there have jumped the job. There is still in the treasury of the county 25 per cent of the contract price. This amount, with the $6,000 bond which is in the hands of the county commissioners, will finish the job, and perhaps pay for all the work and material not paid for.

LaGrange is right now in the center of the most interesting period of its life during the year—its commencements. Its colleges have given it a reputation all over the south and their yearly commencements bring numbers of visitors to the city.

Harmony Grove seems to be one of the prosperous towns of north Georgia. It already has one sucessfully conducted cotton mill and now the enterprising men of that town are preparing to build another.

A northern company is proposing to build a cotton factory in Lawrenceville, provided the citizens will take sufficient stock in it to erect the plant ready for the machinery.

A Rascally Scheme.

From The Boston Advertiser.

Attention is being widely called to the prematurely disclosed plan of the sound money democrats to gain control of the Chicago convention by the summary process of having the national committee, which they control, make up a temporary roll of the convention, excluding all regular delegations from all the states that have declared for free silver. We are pleased to see The Springfield Republican and The Boston Herald roundly denouncing this rascally scheme.

We are as anxious as anybody to have the sound money men win at Chicago. But we want the thing to be done honestly. No good can come to a good cause from victories won by bad means.

The silver democrats are just as much entitled as are the gold democrats to have their say and cast their votes, and have their votes counted at Chicago. The same is true, of course, of the silver republicans at St. Louis. If the gold standard democrats were to get possession of the convention's machinery in the way suggested, and exclude the delegates, however fairly elected, who were not on their side, the result would not be at all helpful to the cause of honest money, but would tend to bring that cause, at any rate so far as the democratic party is concerned, into abhorrence and contempt.

A Real Pauper.

From The New York World.

Concerning the late eccentric Richard Tighe, the recluse of Union square, in this city, there was some question during his lifetime as to whether he was a rich man or a comparative pauper. The first examination of his bank accounts and deposits revealed securities worth a couple of million dollars. There are probably other sources of wealth to be uncovered, but no matter how much his estate may amount to there can be no doubt that in his long and lonely life the owner of the millions was a real and genuine pauper.

It does not matter that it was his own choice that shut him out from all the higher purposes and possibilities of life. It is a fact that he was shut out from them as completely and continuously as any of his destitute neighbors on the park benches in Union square. With all his money he was as poor in those things which money can buy as he was in the things which money cannot buy. The lower pleasures of life were as far beyond his reach as the higher ones. He lived equally destitute of all of them.

And yet he served the common welfare better than he served himself. He was a faithful guardian of funds of which the increase made part of the general prosperity. If he spent his old age in idleness his capital was not idle. Merely by investing it he lent it to industry and to useful purposes. If he did not use wealth, he did not destroy it, and the world in richer for the pauperism of the millionaire.

THE EVERYDAY TALK OF GEORGIA POLITICS

And now Secretary Smith is forced to concede that the silver men will control at Chicago. It is a bitter dose, but the result in Kentucky knocked the props from under the few hopes the secretary and his followers had.

"Carlisle's state fails to support him," announces the official organ.

Mr. Carlisle is not the only cabinet mourner. There are others, and there will be more.

Watch Georgia.

Mr. William Shaw Bowen, who is the head of The New York World's Washington bureau, is unearthing some truths these days about which The World's readers and other people in the east have been kept in blissful ignorance. The discovery which Mr. Bowen made a few days ago, that the "silver craze" had refused to die, was a great shock to the good people who had read so many accounts of its burial. It was no less a shock to the able editors who had felt secure in the belief that the death was an actuality, for they themselves had announced it. And now Mr. Bowen has made another discovery.

The first revelation had to do with the democratic convention. The silver men would undoubtedly control, he said, and he put Kentucky in the gold column, in his estimate. Now he points out to the republicans of the east that if they expect to get a declaration for the gold standard, it must be couched in terms sufficiently adroit to fool the people into the belief that it leans toward silver. He says the republican leaders are rapidly coming to the belief that it is good politics to take the Ohio straddle platform—and why?

Simply because the majority of the people of the country favor the restoration of silver and will so vote. The financial question falls to down, despite the adroit efforts of the republicans to make protection the overshadowing issue by the nomination of McKinley. Mr. Bowen quotes a leading republican, himself a gold man, as saying "The majority of the American people would undoubtedly like to try silver." He adds that this upsets all calculations.

The same leader goes on to say:

"Witness the chaotic condition of opinion on political affairs at the present time. What has disordered all estimates and radically altered the status of the great political parties? Silver. What gives silver its strength? The number of votes behind it. What is the demoralizing factor in politics today? The prospect that the number of votes for silver will be greatly increased. Silver is upsetting everything. It is going to cause some great political wrecks, mark my word."

All this is from republican sources and shows that the g. o. p. leaders do not relish the prospect of having to fight a silver candidate. The World is authority for the statement that nine months ago Governor J. B. Foraker stated that Ohio on a straight vote, uncomplicated by political considerations, would be for free silver. He even expressed the belief that Governor McKinley could have been beaten on the strict issue.

Tom Cobb has retired from the race for the office of solicitor general of the Atlanta circuit, and he retires in the interest of Solicitor Hill.

Mr. Cobb has been making an active canvass for the office and he has many friends throughout the state who have been aiding him. He has concluded, however, that it is better to attend to the large civil business he has than to follow the desire for office, and in the following thoroughly characteristic letter he announces his decision:

"Editor Constitution: I desire to announce that I am no longer a candidate for the solicitor generalship of the Atlanta circuit. I have high personal regard for each of my opponents, but I withdraw in favor of Mr. C. D. Hill, because I deem him the best prosecuting officer in Georgia. This I always said of him even when opposing him, and the only argument I ever urged against him was his long tenure of office. I know men will say that I retire from the race because I thought I would be beaten, and I am content for them to so construe my withdrawal. But I will say to my friends that the real reason that makes me leave the contest is that my civil law practice has grown to be such that it demands my undivided attention; and if I had been elected, I would have been forced to neglect the solicitor's duties, and I prefer to relinquish hopes of the former for certainties in the latter. I sincerely thank my personal and political friends for the encouragement and support they gave me while I was a candidate, and I hope yet to prove to them my appreciation. I entered the race without malace and quit it free from bitterness, and it gives me pleasure to remember that I used no unworthy methods against my opponents. Believing as all candidates do, that I was sure to win if I had remained in the race, after reflection I came to the conclusion a good civil practice is better for a young man than political office, and the former goes when the latter comes. Very respectfully,

"THOMAS R. R. COBB."

In the second congressional district the talk is that Colonel Ed L. Wight, of Albany, will in all probability be one of the district delegates to Chicago. Colonel Wight is a stanch and true democratic leader, a sincere silver man, and has been an earnest worker for the cause of silver throughout the campaign.

An Honest Dollar.

An Honest Dollar! aye, the cry
Throughout the land is rising high.
It is the slogan of today
To crush King Gold's despotic sway.
An Honest Dollar, so you're told,
Is only made of yellow gold—
God save the mark—a gilded thief
It is that breeds distress and grief.

It robs the farmer of his toil,
Who tills the rich and fertile soil;
In vain he follows up the plow
With honest sweat upon his brow;
In vain he sows, in vain he reaps,
Though harvest time its promise keeps;
For gold condemns the generous sod
That marks the providence of God.

On industry it lays its hand,
And factories close at its command;
The rusted wheel, the silent mill
Are but the vassals of its will.
It stills the busy hum of trade,
While mortgages and liens are made.
By it our commerce is assailed;
Its epitaph for merchants—"Failed!"

Down, down it cuts the laborer's hire,
Nor cares what daily needs require.
It filches from its scanty store;
The gaunt-eyed wolf leads to his door.
His willing hands, unused to shirk,
Are cheated of their honest work;
It brands him as a helpless slave,
Then digs for him a pauper's grave.

'Tis gold, the sordid, yellow gold
The millionaire and miser hold.
'Tis gold that plays a ready part
In Wall street's ruthless, greedy mart.
'Tis gold that husbands squalid care;
'Tis gold that rallies with despair;
'Tis gold with want goes hand in hand;
'Tis gold that blights a bounteous land.

An Honest Dollar! 'Twill be seen
Alone upon the silver's sheen.
Unsullied, spotless, pure and white,
The silver dollar glistens bright;
And gleaming in its burnished rays
Hope sees the light of better days.
When gold, the coin of grasping greed
Shall cease to scorn a people's need.

GORDON NOEL HURTEL.

Atlanta, Ga., June 1, 1896.

THE BOOKS CLOSED LATE LAST NIGHT

And It Is Now Too Late To Register for the Primary.

MANY HAVE REGISTERED

The Total Will Probably Show a List of 8,000 Names.

SOME SCENES AT THE WINDOW YESTERDAY

Pen Sketches of Unique Characters Who Wanted To Exercise the Rights of a Citizen.

The registration books for the June primary closed last night at 9 o'clock.

And if your name is not among the list you can't vote on June 6th, and must stand idly by while the ballots fall into the boxes to decide the results of the hard fought race.

Tax Collector Stewart drew a long breath of relief last night as he closed the books and locked up his office. For two weeks the rush which culminated yesterday has been on, and Mr. Stewart and his office force were tired. From early morn until late in the evening the white slips of paper had steadily been handed in at the grated window, and when the totals are footed up more than 8,000 names will appear.

Early yesterday morning the voters stormed the office of the registrar, and the stream of voters steadily increased toward closing time. Candidates spent a busy day in carrying their friends to be registered, and the number who registered yesterday ran the list up several hundreds. Lawyers would leave their cases in court for a moment and run into the registration office and sign their names to the oath; draymen would drive their teams up to the curbing, rush in and swear they were twenty-one years old and owed no taxes. All classes and conditions of men paid the office a hasty visit and qualified for the approaching battle of ballots.

"I wants to redish," said a quaint negro of the ante-bellum stripe yesterday. "I'se eighty years old and ain't missed nary a time to vote for my ole marster. I'se born in Elberton, I wus, and I done moved away years ago. I hab lived in Atlanty seventeen years, I hab, and I is going to redish and vote shore."

The old negro walked out of the office grinning with self-importance, and mounted his dray with a crack of the whip and soon rumbled out of sight.

Engineers and firemen, clad in their greasy overalls, elbowed their way into the office and clamored for the window. Dairymen, white from spilled milk, jostled up against negroes, smutty from delivering and handling coal. Drivers of city trash carts mingled in the crowd and asked for the privilege of voting for their favorites.

All day the stream of voters poured constantly into the office and qualified. It was worse than an attack on the bargain counters on a Monday sacrifice sale, and the jam at times reminded one of the crowd catching the evening train at the foot of the Brooklyn bridge.

Have You Registered?

Every candidate in Atlanta asked this question of his friends yesterday: "Have you registered, old man?" was what every one was asked.

"Today is the last day to register, my friend," one candidate would say. "Go right now, old fellow," with a cordial shake of the hand, "and register. Don't put it off a minute longer, and here is one of my cards. Remember me on the 6th."

Candidates moved up and down the streets in a hurry and were busy in advising their friends that the last day of grace was almost over, and urging them to register without a moment's delay.

"I haven't registered," said one man yesterday, "and I don't intend to do so. I have a friend on one ticket and a friend on the opposition, and I can't vote for both, so I will not vote at all. Can't afford to slight either side. That's my fix. So the books will just have to close without me. Guess the election can stand it. Of course I can."

What Is the Number?

The total number registered has not been footed up and it will probably be a day or two before the exact number who can vote on the 6th is known.

"We have had no opportunity to keep an account of the registration," said Mr. Stewart yesterday. "The rush has been exceedingly great within the last few days, and we have not carried the numbers forward, and I am not in a position to say exactly what is the total.

"The figures, I think, are above the 8,000 mark and may closely approach the 9,000, but then I don't know just what the figures are. In a day or two we will have the columns footed up and then we can say what it will amount to."

One of the best politicians in the city stated yesterday that if the vote was 8,000 registered not more than 5,500 would be cast on the 6th.

"You see, many of the men are railroad men and commercial men whose duties require them to be out on the road. About two-thirds of the number of registered voters will vote in the primary. I do not think the figures will be above 5,500."

This One Has Voted Before.

Captain Prather, ninety-nine years old, was among the number who registered yesterday afternoon.

Though he carries the weight of many years he walked into the office with shoulders and head erect, and his age would probably never have been known had he not signed his name to the oath, which also asks the age of the applicant as well as the occupation.

Captain Prather is the father of Colonel Prather, of the Franklyn Printing Company, and as he handed in his name he laughingly remarked that it would not be his first vote he would cast next Saturday.

A POSTAL VETERAN.

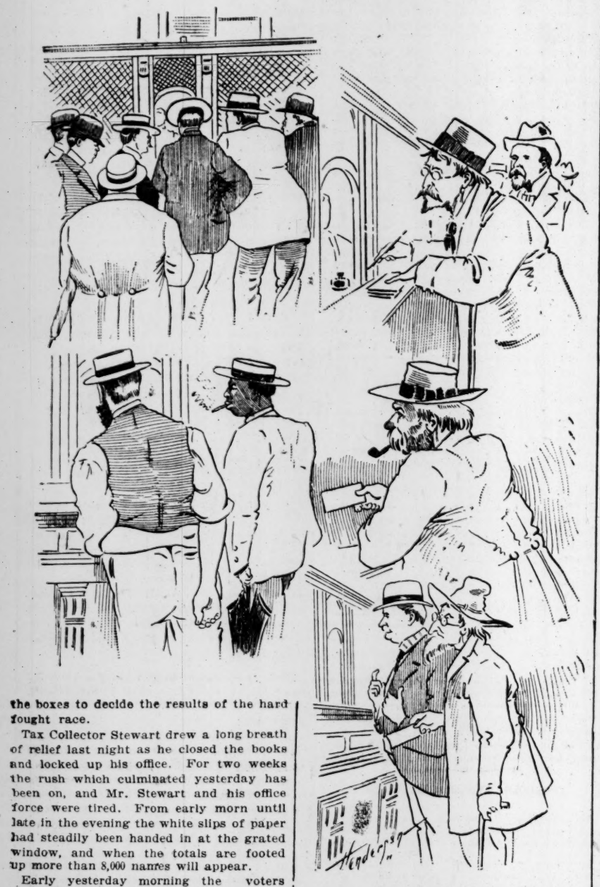
Major Mansfield Returns to His Post in This City.

Major R. E. Mansfield, of the United States mail service, has just returned from Charleston, S. C., where he was an important witness in the Kennedy postoffice robbery.

Major Mansfield is a veteran in the postal service, and always receives a cordial welcome from his Charleston friends and the press of that city, on account of his self-sacrificing devotion to duty. One particular instance of this has been frequently commended at length by the Charleston papers, and concerning which The American Journal of Politics has said:

"One story comes to my mind of heroism in the discharge of duty that ought to have entitled the performer to the thanks of the nation. When the yellow fever became a fearful epidemic at Jacksonville, Fla., all the country quarantined against the fated city and would receive no mail sent from there. Major Mansfield was chief clerk of the railway mail service at Charleston, S. C. and at his suggestion a fumigating station was established a few miles from Jacksonville, and he volunteered to take charge of it. As they were not permitted to enter the town they nearly starved for a time and had no beds on which to sleep, except the bags of infected mail. They remained on duty for over 100 consecutive days, and in time handled and fumigated about 3,000,000 pieces of mail."

BUSY SCENES OF THE LAST DAY FOR REGISTRATION.



MR. FELDER DEAD.

FATHER OF MR. T. B. FELDER, JR., DIES SUDDENLY.

Passed Away Yesterday While on a Visit to His Son—Funeral May Occur in Augusta.

Mr. Thomas B. Felder, father of the well-known candidate for the legislature, Mr. T. B. Felder, Jr., died yesterday afternoon at the Alhambra hotel.

Mr. Felder came to Atlanta Friday night from Griffin, where he had been on a business trip. He was taken sick in Griffin and came to Atlanta, where his son resides, it being nearer than his home in Dublin. His illness was not thought to be serious, and he was expected to recover in a short time, but he sank rapidly and the end came yesterday afternoon. The suddenness of his death is a great shock to his family and friends, and they have the sympathy of the entire state.

The funeral arrangements have not been made yet, but it is probable that he will be buried in the family burying grounds in Augusta. Mr. Felder leaves a wife and four children—two sons and two daughters—to mourn his loss.

Mr. Thomas B. Felder, Sr., was born in Sumter, S. C., and reared in South Carolina. He was given a fine education and graduated with honors at the Columbia university, of South Carolina. During his young manhood he was one of the ablest lawyers in the south and won for himself a reputation to be envied. At the time of his death he was fifty-five years old.

He was a confederate veteran and went through some of the worst battles of the war. For a number of years he was a colonel in the confederate army and did fine service for his country. He was a member of the secession convention and took an active part in the separation of the southern states from the union.

At the time of his death he was government gauger. He was known throughout the south, and the news of his death will be read with sorrow all over the south, and especially in Georgia.

DIDN'T TRY TO KILL HER.

C. T. Watson Denies the Charges of His Wife in a Divorce Suit.

C. T. Watson denies in toto the charges brought by his wife as to his alleged mistreatment of her.

Mrs. Ruth Watson is now sueing in the superior court for a divorce from her husband. In her petition praying for a divorcement from her husband, she brings serious charges against him, and it is these that he desires to deny.

He denies that he ever tried to kill his wife with a pistol or with prussic acid, as she charges, or that he ever did anything or said anything against her. He also says that it was he that left her, and not she that left him.

Mrs. Watson was Miss Ruth McLaughlin before her marriage. No fight is being made on the divorce proceeding by Watson's attorney.

SEXTON CLAYTON WAS SUSPENDED

Charges Preferred Against the Keeper of Oakland Cemetery.

USED THE CITY'S PROPERTY

That Is What Is Claimed by the Committee in Their Report.

WARM DISCUSSION IN COUNCIL CHAMBER

Protest Against the Suspension of the Sexton Without His Being Heard.

City Sexton T. A. Clayton was suspended yesterday afternoon by order of the city council.

Charges of a serious nature have been preferred against him by the cemetery committee.

It is said that he has used the property of the city for personal gain; that since February, 1895, it has been his habit at different times to use the city hands and the material furnished the sexton by the city to carry out private contracts.

Mr. Clayton admits that there have been irregularities for some time past, but denies that there is anything criminal in his actions. He states that what he has been doing has been going on at the cemetery for the last twenty years.

An adjourned session of the city council will be held on June 11th to take up the specific charges which will be brought before that body by the cemetery committee. At that time the matter will be sifted to the last degree and final action taken. The suspension of the sexton was made under the vigorous protest of his representative, Mr. Arnold Broyles.

When the Charge Came.

For the last three or four days the charge has been secretly investigated by the cemetery committee, which is composed of J. G. Woodward, Hugh T. Inman and M. L. Tolbert.

Complaint came to them during the first of last week and several sessions of the committee were held, at which times what evidence was obtainable against Mr. Clayton was introduced. It was decided to make a report to the general council and the members of that body knew that something would come when the meeting was called at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

A greater part of the business of the session had been attended to before the report of the cemetery committee was introduced. This created a great sensation among those who had heard nothing of the pending charges, and there was a stir of surprise among those who gathered to watch the work of the councilmen.

In a determined voice Clerk Phillips read the report:

"Whereas, Information has from time to time come to your committee of the irregularities that were reported to be taking place in Oakland cemetery; therefore, be it

"Resolved, 1. That the general council set a day for the hearing of the charges against the sexton, Mr. T. A. Clayton, and taking final action on same, and that the said T. A. Clayton be given due notice of the same.

"2. That the said T. A. Clayton be suspended from performing the duties of sexton pending investigation."

This was signed by all members of the cemetery committee. As soon as this was read some one called attention to the fact that Mr. Arnold Broyles wished to be heard in defense of the sexton.

"This is a painful question," said Chairman Woodward, "and I think that he can be heard later."

Mr. Broyles stated that he wished to be heard on the point of suspension. He did not think that the council should order suspension without giving the sexton some opportunity to be heard.

"As I understand it," said Mr. Broyles, "he has had no opportunity to be heard. The committee held secret meetings. This suspension damns a man before he is convicted. Mr. Clayton denies that there is anything criminal. He admits that there have been various irregularities but that they have been going on for years past."

Why He Signed It.

Here Mr. Hugh Inman arose.

"I'd like to say," he said, "that the reason I signed that report was due to the fact that Mr. Clayton said to me that he was wrong. He said that he had been using the city's property for his own purpose."

Mr. Woodward thought that the report ought to be adopted.

"God knows," he said, "that there is nothing in my heart against any man. I hoped to have avoided all this publicity. It has been forced upon us. We don't come to make any specific charges now. They will be made later. I have here sixteen pages of evidence which tells the facts of the wrongdoing. I ask that the other side do not force me into bringing in this evidence. This is a painful public duty, but it must be performed. I say that suspension is the proper course. I have no doubt but if your honor knew all the facts you would say so too."

Here Mr. Culberson offered an amendment to the resolution to the effect that the charges be referred to the cemetery committee, and that they prepare specific charges to be submitted to the council at a called session.

Mr. Dimmock stated that it was his opinion that there were no charges and that they should be made out before the council investigated.

Question of Authority.

Mayor Pro Tem. Hirsch said that he was of the opinion that the council need not act upon the matter of suspension. He was of the opinion that it rested with the mayor to suspend. He thought that if suspension must come it was the place of the mayor to order it. Some one questioned this point. The city attorney was appealed to.

"I see nothing in the code which gives the mayor power of suspension," said Colonel Anderson looking over the book.

"If the power isn't there the mayor ought to leave Atlanta," said Mr. Hirsch.

Mr. Inman moved that the report be adopted. Mr. Maddox discussed the question and was of the opinion that all the charges should be thoroughly sifted. Upon the vote the report was adopted by the council with the amendment of Mr. Culberson. This fixed the day of investigation on June 11th. In the meantime the committee will prepare specified charges.

The Amount Appropriated.

The amount of property misappropriated by the sexton has not been definitely determined by the committee.

"I have no idea what is lost to the city," said Chairman Woodward. "This has been going on for some time. It is a painful duty with us. I regret it more than any one."

Mr. Inman also stated that he did not know the amount, as did Mr. Tolbert, the other member of the committee. From the best information the amount lost to the city will amount to about $2,000.

Mr. Clayton, when seen by a representative of The Constitution, stated that acting under the advice of his attorneys he would say nothing in reference to the matter.

TWO MEN BREAK JAIL.

Sol Maddox and G. C. Owens Gained Their Liberty Last Night.

Two United States prisoners by the names of Sol Maddox and G. C. Owens broke out of the Fulton county jail between half-past 6 and 7 o'clock last night.

The men were confined in what is known as the "wood," where all the government prisoners are kept, and they effected an exit through a hole in the ceiling, crawled down the long attic, pushed off the weather boarding at the rear end, and jumped over the fence.

The guards were notified of the escape by a boy who saw the men jump.

Sol Maddox is about twenty-four years of age, and was sent up from Oglethorpe county for making illicit whisky. His sentence was for four months, which would have expired the 19th of this month. Owens was from Catoosa county, on the same charge. He had been in jail only two weeks, and would have pleaded guilty at his trial today.

The escape was by no means the fault of Jailer Eubanks and his assistants. The fugitives crawled through a hole into the attic about eighteen inches square, and had to jump a distance of twenty feet from the top of the fence to the ground. The police were at once notified of the escape, and made every possible effort to catch the men, but up to a late hour last night they had not been found. The men were not important prisoners, and no great damage was done.

WOODALL AT HIS POST.

Successor to Major Guinn Took Up His Work Yesterday.

Mr. W. J. Woodall, who was chosen assistant to the state commissioner of education three weeks ago, to succeed Mr. R. J. Guinn, who has filled the position for the past two years with such signal ability, assumed charge of his duties yesterday.

Mr. Woodall has had experience as an educator, but for the past few years has been actively engaged in journalistic work. At the time of his appointment he was in charge of The Evening Ledger, one of the leading papers in Columbus. Mr. Woodall took charge of his duties in Atlanta yesterday, and his past experience, not only as a teacher, but also in newspaper work, fits him peculiarly for his work.

AT THE THEATERS.

The Columbia Opened Last Night with Punch Robertson.

It was a large audience that greeted Punch Robertson and company at the Columbia last evening, despite the very inclement weather. Pit, balcony and gallery were filled, and the occupants of these various parts of the house seemed to enjoy equally the show.

Punch Robertson, the star, was greeted upon his first appearance with hearty applause, showing that he had firmly established himself as a favorite on the occasion of his former visit.

"The Midnight Bell," a comedy-drama, was acceptably presented and well received, the company supporting the star being made up of clever people.

The theater was cooled by a number of small electric fans working in conjunction with the large one.

Tonight Mr. Robertson and company will appear in "Won At Last," while at a special matinee tomorrow "Silent Slave" will be given.

The prices during this engagement will be 10, 20 and 30 cents at night, and 10 and 20 cents at matinee.

SHOWERS PROBABLE TODAY.

Weather Man Forecasts Falling Weather for Us.

Thunder storms were prevalent in the northern portion of the state. The outlook for today is that showers will be general, followed by cooler weather.

A slight storm is central at or near Memphis, causing heavy rains at all Tennessee stations; good showers have also fallen in the lower Missouri valley, Arkansas and north Georgia.

The barometer is high in the upper Mississippi valley, and temperatures are correspondingly low in that region and generally throughout the narthwest.

The bulletin issued yesterday for the cotton region by the weather bureau was as follows:

DISTRICT AVERAGES.

CENTRAL STATION	Number Stations Reporting	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Inches and hundredths
Atlanta	11	90	68	.20
Augusta	11	90	66	.26
Charleston	5	90	70	.06
Galveston	22	96	74	.00
Little Rock	8	92	72	.00
Memphis	15	92	68	.06
Mobile	9	94	72	.00
Montgomery	8	94	72	.00
New Orleans	13	94	70	.00
Savannah	6	94	70	T
Vicksburg	7	96	74	.00
Wilmington	7	88	66	.12

The bulletin for the Atlanta district was as follows:

STATIONS OF ATLANTA DISTRICT.	Temperature. Max.	Temperature. Min.	Rainfall (inches & hundredths
Atlanta, clear	87	69	.38
Chattanooga, clear	84	62	.82
Columbus, clear	96	74	.00
Gainesville, missing.			
Greensille, cloudy	85	64	.11
Griffin, clear	95	70	.00
Macon, pt. cloudy	95	78	.00
Newnan, clear	92	69	.00
Rome, part cloudy	89	63	.00
Spartanburg, rain	82	67	.85
Toccoa, clear	85	59	.00
West Point, pt cloudy	93	73	.00

Will Be Buried at Marietta.

The funeral of Mr. Joseph N. Knight, who died late Sunday night at his residence, 6 Anna street, will take place today and the interment will be at Marietta. Funeral services will be conducted at the house during the day, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon the body will be taken to Marietta under the escort of the O. M. Mitchel post of the Grand Army of the Republic. He will be interred among the old veterans who fought and died during the war. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and will be buried by them with military honors.

FOR DELEGATES AND ALTERNATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION.

We are opposed to the single gold standard. We are in favor of the restoration of silver to the position it ocupied prior to its demonetization in 1873.

We are in favor of the use of both gold and silver as the standard money and money of final payment of the country, and of the independent coinage of both metals without discrimination against either or charge for mintage.

We are opposed to the issue of bonds in time of peace, and when there is uncoined bullion in the treasury.

We are opposed to the contraction of the currency by the retirement of the greenbacks.

We pledge ourselves not to vote for any delegate to the Chicago convention who is not in favor of silver or who is in favor of the single gold standard or who favors the issuing of bonds or retiring the greenbacks.

Delegates for Silver.	Alternates.
E. P. Howell,	Martin Amorous,
John C. Whitner,	James W. Austin,
J. W. Goldsmith,	George E. Johnson,
Anthony Murphy,	H. P. Ashley,
J. J. Spalding,	George S. Cassin,
Hal L. Johnston.	Dr. W. M. Curtis.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PRIMARY

The Executive Committee Has Selected the Polling Places for the Wards.

THE INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED

Which Will Regulate the Votes To Be Cast at the Different Boxes.

THE MANAGERS HAVE BEEN SELECTED

And Everything Is in Readiness for the Big Battle of Votes in Fulton on Next Saturday.

The executive committee appointed to make arrangements for the June primary held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the rooms at 27½ Whitehall street.

The list of managers, which was passed upon several days ago, was revised, as several who had been appointed by the committee had declined to serve.

The city polling precincts were selected yesterday by the committee and a sheet containing instructions to managers was issued. Several details were arranged, after which the meeting adjourned. The committee will doubtless hold daily sessions from now until the primary and the result is announced.

Several managers who had been appointed notified the committee yesterday that they could not serve, and the list is now being revised and substitutes selected. This list will be corrected and will be printed in a day or two. The committee especially requests all who have been appointed as managers and who cannot serve to make the fact known at once, so the list will be correctly printed.

The city polling precincts were selected yesterday and are as follows:

First ward—Curtis's drug store, corner Mitchell and Forsyth streets.

Second ward—Courthouse.

Third ward—Semmer's drug store, corner Fair and Frazier streets.

Fourth ward—Connally's drug store, corner Auburn avenue and Jackson streets.

Fifth ward—Store No. 227 Marietta street, near the junction of Marietta and Walton streets.

Sixth ward—Parnell block, between Poplar and junction of Peachtree and Broad streets.

Seventh ward—Caldwell's hall, West End, corner Lee and Gordon streets.

Instructions to Managers.

The executive committee has issued the following instructions, which will be placed in the hands of each manager and will be posted at each polling place:

"In each country district polls shall open at 8 a. m. and close at 3 p. m. In each city ward polls shall open at 7 a. m. and close at 7 p. m.

"Before entering upon their duties the managers shall before an officer authorized to administer oaths or before each other, take and subscribe to the oath printed on the precinct returns blank. If the managers take the oath before each other they will note the fact upon the precinct returns blank.

"Managers must post in a conspicuous position at the polling place the placard containing the 'information to voters,' and the information therein contained is made a part of these instructions.

"Before any ballots are received and immediately before the polls are opened the managers shall open the ballot box and exhibit the same publicly to show that there are no ballots in the box. The managers shall then close and lock or seal up such box except the opening to receive the ballots and shall not again open the same until the polls are closed. At the close of the election the managers shall proceed to publicly count the votes and declare the result.

"The use of hired vehicles and hired workers is forbidden.

"All white democrats, registered voters, whose names appear on the list of registered voters up to and including June 3, 1896, and those who, having paid their taxes for 1895, furnish registrar's certificates to managers of their being registered up to and on June 6, 1896, shall be entitled to vote. Managers shall retain and attach the registrar's certificate to the ballot cast by the voter presenting the certificate.

"Any voter who may be challenged shall be entitled to vote upon taking the following oath before the manager who receives his ballot: 'I do solemnly swear that I am qualified to vote according to the election laws of this state and the rules of the democratic party, and that I have not previously voted in this primary election at this or any other voting place; that my vote is not influenced by a money consideration or the expectation thereof; that I am a democrat and will support the nominees of this primary election.' The managers will mark such ballot 'challenged,' and will also have the clerks to indicate same on the list of voters.

"After the ballots are counted and the results of the election determined and the blanks properly filled out the managers shall sign the lists of voters the precinct returns and the tally sheets, and shall place all the ballots, together with two of the lists of voters, two of the precinct returns and two of the tally sheets and all other papers connected with the election, except one list of voters, one precinct returns and one tally sheet, into the ballot box and close and seal up such ballot box; and across the opening through which the ballots were deposited into the ballot box the managers shall seal a piece or pieces of white paper, on which the managers must write their names after such opening shall have been sealed as indicated.

"One list of voters, precinct returns and tally sheet shall be placed in an envelope and sealed up and the names of the managers shall be written across the seal. This envelope shall be kept by a manager who will deliver it and the ballot box to the county democratic executive committee at 12 o'clock noon, Monday, June 8, 1896, at the courthouse."

The instructions are issued by the executive committee, composed of the following gentlemen: W. H. Brotherton, W. J. Campbell, C. J. Keith, R. P. Dodge and D. A. Cook.

WATER WILL BE MUDDY.

DEPARTMENT CLEANED OUT THE FILTER BASIN LAST NIGHT,

And for Several Hours Today the Water Will Run Muddy—Will Be Clear This Afternoon.

If Atlanta has muddy water for a few hours this morning, it will be because the big filter basin at the waterworks is being cleaned out.

There are two basins at the waterworks. One is the big basin, from which water flows into the reservoir. It then passes through the big filters, and flows into the reservoir for purified water.

Since the new waterworks were started nearly two years ago, this basin has not been cleaned out. Yesterday the superintendent of the waterworks commission decided that it was time that the basin be cleaned, and last night at midnight the filter basin was turned off and washed out, and, in order that the city might still have its water supply, the water from the city reservoir was turned into the pipes.

It took about four hours to empty the filter basin and get the filter water to running again. So, when the people turn on the water and find that it is running muddy, they will know that it is caused by the cleaning out of the filter basin.

The great basin at the new waterworks, which contains the water that has been filtered, holds about 1,000,000 gallons. Very little sediment gets past the filters, but about once a year it is necessary to turn off this water and wash out the basin.

If your water is muddy this morning, don't raise a kick. Just wait until the afternoon, and you will find it clear as crystal.

New stock of Silver Mounted

Leather Belts

Just received. Latest styles. Also 1,200 pairs Silver Link Buttons. Prices very low.

Maier & Berkele,

. . JEWELERS. . .

31 Whitehall Street.

THE BLUES.

A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE DREADFUL FEELING.

What Is Meant by This Form of Acute Misery—Where Doctors Make Mistakes.

When a cheerful, brave, light-hearted woman is suddenly plunged into that perfection of misery, the BLUES, it is a sad picture.

It is usually this way:—

She has been feeling "out of sorts" for some time; head has ached, and back also; has slept poorly; been quite nervous, and nearly fainted once or twice; head dizzy, and heart has beat very fast; then that bearing-down feeling. Her doctor says, "cheer up, you have dyspepsia; you'll be all right soon."



But she doesn't get "all right." She grows worse day by day, till all at once she realizes that a distressing female complaint is established.

Her doctor has made a mistake.

She has lost faith in him; hope vanishes; then comes the brooding, morbid, melancholy, everlasting BLUES. Her doctor, if he knew, should have told her and cured her, but he did not, and she was allowed to suffer. By chance she came across one of Mrs. Pinkham's books, and in it she found her very symptoms described and an explanation of what they meant. Then she wrote to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., for advice, feeling that she was telling her troubles to a woman. Speedy relief followed, and vigorous health returned.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound instantly asserts its curative powers in all those peculiar ailments of women. It has been the standby of intelligent American women for twenty years, and the story recited above is the true experience of hundreds of women, whose letters of gratitude are to be found on file in Mrs. Pinkham's library.

CLOSING OUT

Our Odd Lots at Sacrifice Prices.

SOME BIG BARGAINS

In New and Stylish Shoes.

BLOODWORTH SHOE CO.

14 Whitehall St.

Mid-Summer Clothing. . .

In Cool-appearing and Comfort-giving Clothing we have been careful not to omit a particle of that distinctive style and perfect fit which always characterizes our heavier Clothing. Neither have we for one moment lost sight of the ever important point of "price economy." Summer Clothing of equal quality and style was never sold cheaper than by us now.

We show:

Unbleached Linen, Crash or Homespun Suits,
White Twilled Serge or Flannel Suits,
Fancy Striped Seersucker Suits,
Black and Colored Sicilian Coats and Vests,
Silk, Serge, Linen and Alpaca Coats and Vests,
Blue and Black Double-breasted Serge Suits,
Light Fancy Striped or Mixed Worsted Suits,
White Duck, Crash, Serge or Worsted Trousers

Immediate buyers have the privilege of selection from the finest, largest and most complete assortment of Hot Weather apparel ever displayed in Atlanta.

Men's Straw Hats We are showing a large variety of the newest and most fashionable novelties in Straw Headwear, including the finest grades of both English and American manufacture.

Fine Split Braids, Mackinaws, English Sennitts, Dunstables, French Manillas, Palms and Genuine Panamas in correct shapes at extremely low prices.

Eiseman Bros.

15-17 WHITEHALL ST.

No Branch Store in Atlanta.

BATHING SUITS

Most people in warm weather, and it suits the seashore audience if the suits suit the bathers. We've the kind to suit the bathers.

A. O. M. Gayfson

18 Whitehall.

CLEARING OUT SALE

Of the entire new stock of

SHOES

AT

20 Per Cent Discount.

JOHN M. MOORE, 30 Whitehall St.

Special for Three Days. $3.00 and $2.50 Oxfords for..... 95c

KNOWLES COULD NOT DIGEST IT

That Oyster Pie Lunch Yesterday Was Not Palatable.

ONLY SEVEN INNINGS WERE PLAYED

SO MOBILE PLANTS TODAY

Mobile Took the Game from Atlanta with Ease.

Sechrist and Hahn Put Up Some Great Box Work—The Game This Afternoon.

Southern League Standing.

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
New Orleans	37	27	10	.730
Montgomery	38	25	13	.658
Atlanta	40	19	21	.475
Mobile	37	15	22	.405
Birmingham	38	14	24	.368
Columbus	37	12	25	.324

National League Standing.

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Pr. Ct.
Baltimore	36	23	13	.639
Cleveland	32	21	11	.625
Cincinnati	37	23	14	.622
Boston	35	21	14	.600
Philadelphia	37	22	15	.595
Pittsburg	33	18	15	.545
Washington	35	17	18	.486
Brooklyn	35	17	18	.486
Chicago	38	18	20	.474
New York	36	15	21	.417
St. Louis	36	11	25	.300
Louisville	36	8	28	.222

Three runs in the second inning by Mobile was the sum total of the runs made yesterday in the game between Atlanta and Mobile.

It was the first time Atlanta has been shut out on the home grounds and the small crowd which was out came away thoroughly dissatisfied with the result.

The heavy clouds which gathered between 3 and 4 o'clock prevented many from attending. The game started with less than 500 people present and before the eighth inning could be completed had to be called on account of rain.

Sechrist and Hahn were the opposing pitchers, and it was a battle royal the spectators enjoyed. Only three hits were made off of Sechrist, while the Atlantas could not do any more with Hahn. Hahn, however, succeeded in keeping the hits better scattered, and in that only pitched a better game than did Sechrist.

In the first inning VanDyke got a single, but the next three men went out in rapid order. Mobile could do nothing whatever in the first, each of the three batters going out in quick succession.

Atlanta got her second hit in the second inning, and it was by Wood, but that was all that could be done. In Mobile's half of the second Sechrist hit Fisher and he limped down to first. Casey flew out to McDade and Wittrock came along with a single. Painter found the ball for a home run, and after he had crossed the plate Mobile was credited with three runs.

It was then one, two, three order up to the seventh, when Atlanta got the third and last hit of the game—a single by Wood. It was then the sam ething with Mobile up to the seventh, when King knocked out a double—the third and last hit for his team.

The eighth inning started, but before it could be completed the rain began falling and Clarke called the game.

The pitching of both Sechrist and Hahn was the best that has been seen in Atlanta this season by far, and the support given each was good. The score was:

Atlanta—	ab.	r.	h.	sh.	po.	a.	e.
VanDyke, cf	4	0	1	0	3	0	0
Knowles, 1b	4	0	0	0	9	0	0
Callahan, ss	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
Fields, c	4	0	0	0	5	1	0
Wood, lf	3	0	2	0	1	0	0
McDade, 3b	3	0	0	0	1	2	0
Shea, 2b	2	0	0	0	1	4	1
Norton, rf	3	0	0	0	1	1	1
Sechrist, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	0	3	0	21	9	2

Mobile—	ab.	r.	bh.	sh.	po.	a.	e.
Dobbs, cf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Buschman, 3b	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wiseman, lf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fisher, ss	1	1	0	0	1	2	2
Casey, 1b	2	0	0	0	10	0	0
Wittrock, rf	3	1	1	0	3	1	0
Paynter, 2b	3	1	1	0	1	3	0
King, c	3	0	1	0	4	0	0
Hahn, p	3	0	0	0	0	1	1
Totals	24	3	3	0	21	7	3

Score by innings:
Atlanta ..0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Mobile ..0 3 0 0 0 0 0—3

Summary: Earned runs, Mobile 2. Home run, Paynter. Bases on balls, by Sechrist 2. Hit by pitched ball, by Hahn 1, by Sechrist 2. Struck out, by Hahn 5, by Sechrist 6. Time of game, one hour and fifteen minutes. Umpire, Mr. Clark.

CLARKE IS NOW IDLE.

President Powers Wires the Umpire His Release.

Just before the close of the game a telegram which reached the city on Sunday night, but which had been detained at the Kimball house, was handed Umpire Clarke.

It was from President Powers, and was a notification to Clarke that his services were no longer needed by the Southern Association.

It is to be regretted that President Powers has let Clarke go, as he is conceded by all to be one of the best umpires in the Southern League. It is generally believed—in fact it is known—that his release is due to the condition in which he appeared upon the field last Tuesday. It is true Clarke was intoxicated, but it was a good natured, easy jag he had, and in no way did it interfere with his work. In fact his judgment was just as good as it ever was before or ever has been since and was equally satisfactory to both managers.

It is hard to secure a man of Clarke's ability, and it is to be hoped that President Powers will reconsider his action and reinstate Clarke, especially since Clarke has sworn off.

IT'S MOBILE PLANTS

Knowles and His Men Will Lunch on Today—Oyster Pie Is Not Good.

Atlanta's defeat was a great surprise, not only to those who were in the grandstand and on the bleachers, but to Manager Knowles and the members of the team.

Knowles feels satisfied that he can take the next two games with ease and will start the good work by capturing the one this afternoon.

Norton will pitch for Atlanta and Wittrock, whose hair is not turning as gray as many thought, will probably do the twirling for his team. The two teams will line up:

Atlanta.	Positions.	Mobile.
Norton	Pitcher	Wittrock
Fields	Catcher	King
Knowles	First base	Casey
Shea	Second base	Gifford
McDade	Third base	Buschman
Callahan	Shortstop	Fisher
Wood	Left field	Wiseman
VanDyke	Center field	Dobbs
Wagner	Right field	Schmidt

INCREASES HIS LEAD.

Ab Powell Takes the First Game from Montgomery.

Montgomery, Ala., June 1.—Montgomery made enough errors today to lose two games, and these, with five hits in the fifth inning, netted the visitors five runs, and gave them a lead which the locals could not overcome. The game was slow and uninteresting, and was marred by several wrangles over decisions of the umpire. The crowd was pretty well tired of the exhibition before it was over, and it is hoped the spectators will be spared another such. The score was:

Montgomery—	ab.	r.	bh.	po.	a.	e.
Meara, lf	5	1	3	4	0	2
Peeples, ss	4	0	0	4	2	1
Kehoe, c	5	1	1	3	1	1
Deady, cf	5	1	1	1	1	1
Pabst, 1b	4	1	0	9	0	2
Gorman, 3b	4	1	2	2	1	0
Mangan, 2b	4	1	2	0	4	0
Dillard, rf	4	0	1	1	0	1
Drinkwater, p	4	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	39	6	10	24	9	9

New Orleans—	ab.	r.	bh.	po.	a.	e.
Houseman, cf	4	2	1	1	0	0
Powell, lf	5	1	1	0	0	0
Houston, ss	4	1	3	2	0	1
Knox, 2b	5	0	2	8	3	2
Bowman, 1b	4	0	0	7	0	0
York, rf	3	1	0	3	0	0
Dowie, 3b	4	1	2	0	2	1
Gonding, c	4	1	1	6	1	0
Smith, p	4	1	2	0	1	0
Totals	37	8	12	27	7	4

Score by innings:
Montgomery ..0 3 1 0 0 0 2 0 0—6
New Orleans ..0 0 1 5 1 0 1 0 *—8

Summary—Earned runs, Montgomery 2, New Orleans 3. Two-base hits, Houston, Gonding. Three-base hits, Houston. Stolen bases, Meara, Gorman, Mangan, York. Bases on balls, off Drinkwater 3, off Smith 2. Struck out, by Drinkwater 2, by Smith 3. Wild pitch, Smith. Time, two hours. Umpire, McFarland.

LAMONT HARD TO HIT.

Birmingham Could Do Nothing with the Columbus Twirler.

Columbus, Ga., June 1.—The Magic City aggregation found it, as usual, a hard task to hit Lamont this afternoon, and as a result, togther with superb fielding on the part of the locals, Birmingham had only one run to their credit when the game was over. Adams's box work was also good, and the visitors' playing was up to date in every particular. The game was probably the best ever played on a Columbus diamond. Keefe's umpiring was rocky, but he gave it to both sides evenly. The score was:

Columbus—	ab.	r.	bh.	po.	a.	e
Pedrose, cf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Carroll, 3b	3	1	1	1	3	0
McFadden, 1b	4	1	1	12	0	0
Hall, ss	4	1	2	2	5	0
Dobbins, lf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Broderick, rf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Wright, c	4	0	1	5	1	0
Phelan, 2b	3	0	1	3	2	0
Lamont, p	3	0	0	0	5	0
Totals	33	3	6	27	16	0

Birmingham—	ab.	r.	bh.	po.	a.	e.
Trainor, 2b	5	0	0	1	3	1
Fuller, rf	4	0	2	1	0	1
Katz, lf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Ryan, 1b	4	0	2	9	0	1
Beecher, ss	3	0	1	1	4	1
Godar, 3b	4	1	1	4	1	0
Rappold, c	2	0	1	6	1	0
Gorton, cf	3	0	1	3	0	0
Adams, p	4	0	0	0	6	0
Totals	33	1	8	27	15	4

Score by innings:
Columbus ..1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—3
Birmingham ..0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Summary—Earned runs, Columbus 1, Birmingham 1. Two-base hits, Columbus 1, Birmingham 5. Stolen bases, Carroll, Wright, Hall, Lamont. Double plays, Phelan to McFadden. Bases on balls, by Adams 1, by Lamont 4. Bases on hit by pitcher, by Lamont 1. Struck out, by Lamont 4, by Adams 6. Passed balls, Rappold 1. Time of game, 1:45. Umpire, Keefe.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

Cincinnati 8, Philadelphia 4.

Philadelphia, June 1.—Cincinnati checked Philadelphia's winning streak this afternoon by better all around playing. The fielding of the visitors was superb. Attendance 7,886. Score.

R. H. E.
Cincinnati ..1 0 0 1 3 0 0 3 0—8 12 0
Philadelphia ..2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4 7 2

Batteries—Fisher and Vaughan; Orth and Clements.

Baltimore 9, Pittsburg 6.

Baltimore, Md., June 1.—A large element of luck, aided by the worst exhibition of fielding seen here for many days, by the visitors, gave the Champions today's contest. The feature was a lightning triple play by Beckley and Merritt that set the 4,476 spectators wild with enthusiasm. Weidman's decisions on balls and strikes were decidedly off color and were strenuously objected to by both teams. Score:

R. H. E.
Baltimore ..0 1 2 1 1 0 0 4 *—9 10 2
Pittsburg ..0 0 0 0 0 2 3 0 1—6 13 10

Batteries—Esper and Robinson; Foreman and Sugden.

St. Louis 2, Brooklyn 15.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 1.—Breitenstein lacked speed today and the Brooklyns pounded him for a total of thirty-two bases. The Browns played in a listless manner. Abbey had almost perfect control of the ball and had St. Louis safe at all stages of the game. A wild throw to the plate by Corcoran saved the visitors from a shutout. Attendance, 3,000. Score:

R. H. E.
St. Louis ..0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 3 3
Brooklyn ..3 2 0 0 2 0 4 4 *—15 19 1

Batteries—Breitenstein and McFarland; Abbey and Grim.

Boston 14, Louisville 11.

Boston, June 1.—Boston won by bunching hits and bases on balls to better advantage than Louisville. The visitors played pluckily, but the pitching was poor. Smith was driven out of the box in the fifth and Fraser did not do much better. Attendance, 2,100. Score:

R. H. E.
Boston ..0 0 2 1 4 4 3 0 *—14 14 5
Louisville ..0 3 0 0 0 5 0 1 2—11 14 6

Batteries—Stivetts, Tehney and Ganzel; Frazer, Smith and Miller.

New York 10, Chicago 3.

New York, June 1.—The Chicagos could not find young Dohney's curves today and were easily disposed of by the New Yorks. Irwin's men hit Friend rather hard and as he received poor support in the bargain the runs were plentiful. Anson signed Fred Peffer this morning and he played his first game with his old love this afternoon. He had few chances and batted in hard luck. Attendance, 3,000. Score:

R. H. E.
New York ..0 2 0 2 1 0 0 5 *—10 9 2
Chicago ..0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0—3 7 5

Batteries—Dohney and Wilson; Friend and Kittredge.

Washington 5, Cleveland 3.

Washington, June 1.—Patsy Tebeau's league leaders were made to take second position in the race for the pennant today because Joyce's team outplayed them and won in a Garrison finish. Attendance, 4,000. Score:

R. H. E.
Washington ..1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 3—5 10 1
Cleveland ..2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 10 1

Batteries—Maul and McGuire; Cuppy and Zimmer.

LAVIGNE WHIPS BURGE.

The American Lightweight Gets the Championship and 1,200 Pounds.

London, June 1.—The prize fight between Kid Lavigne, the American, and Dick Burge, the British pugilist, resulted in favor of Lavigne in the seventeenth round. The prevailing odds yesterday were 6 to 4 on Burge.

The battle was for the international lightweight championship, a purse of £700 and a side bet of £500. It was limited to twenty rounds.

HOW THE HORSES RAN.

A Day for Favorites.

St. Louis, June 1.—This was a profitable day to backers of form, as five favorites and a good second choice picked up the purses. The track was slow, scratches numerous and attendance below 3,000.

First race—Six furlongs. Cherrystone, 112, Marklin, 7 to 2, won; Blaze Duke second. Shooting Star third. Time 1:17½.

Second race—Five furlongs. Jack B, 110, Webster, 6 to 1, won; Estaca second, Lincoln third. Time 1:04.

Third race—Six furlongs. King Gold, 112, Martin, 4 to 5, won; Panjandrum second, Nicolini third. Time 1:17¾.

Fourth race—Seven furlongs. Captive, 117, Martin, 2 to 5; Barbarossa second, Romance third. Time 1:30.

Fifth race—Mile and twenty yards. Bing Binger, 95, Morrison, 2 to 1, won; Royal Choice second, Muskalonge third. Time 1:48¼.

Sixth race—Seven and a half furlongs. Chiswell, 109, Penn, 3 to 5, won; Amelia May second, Favorine third. Time 1:37½.

Lakeside Had a Fair Card.

Chicago, June 1.—Pinchback and Terrific were the only favorites to win at Lakeside today. Eloroy and Lollie Eastin won their races after hard drives through the stretch.

First race—Five and a half furlongs. Teragnes, 101, Dorsey, 6 to 1, won; Mildred D second, Minnie Miller third. Time 1:11¾.

Second race—Half mile. Terrific, 101, Clay, 5 to 2, won; Adrienne second, Nannie Dunn third. Time 51¾.

Third race—Half mile. Clematus, 92, Clay, 7 to 2, won; Tom Anderson second, Golden Tide third. Time .51½.

Fourth race—Mile. Big Strive, 104, Davis, 1 to 2, won; Waterman second. Time 1:46¼. Two starters.

Fifth race—Mile and a sixteenth. Eloroy, 105, Freeman, 4 to 1, won; Constant second, Mamie G third. Time 1:51¼.

Six race—Six furlongs. Pinchback, 89, Dorsey, 8 to 5, won; Martha R second, Dr. France third. Time 1:16½.

Seventh race—Seven furlongs. Lollie Eastin, 86, Davis, 7 to 1, won; Anna Mayes second, Helen Wren third. Time 1:16.

Today's Entries at Morris Park.

First race—Mile handicap. Glenmoyne, 117; Premier, 113; Kennel, 112; Aurelian, 107; Intermission, 106; Cassette, 100; Dutch Skater, 97; Mrs. Stuart, 95.

Second race—Three-fourths of a mile. Zanone, 109; Tit Mouse, Abuse, 103; Out Galop, 102; Cassette, Lady Greenway, 100.

Third race—Nine-sixteenths mile, the Frivolity stake. Successful, 110; Golden Dream, Kittie B II, Lenore, Cockrenony, Naughty Girl, Clymena, Courtship Wing Foot, Euphemia L. Loyell Eetta, 108.

Fourth rase—Three-eighths mile, Belmont stakes. Handspring, 125; Hastings, 122. Del Paso II, 112; Hamilton II, 110

Fifth race—Five-eighths mile. Azure, Eidolin, 118, Tempesta, 115; Savado, Stackelberg, St. Batholomey, 108; Cumberland, 105.

Sixth race—One mile. Mirage, Ed Kearney, 100. Paladin, 99; The Swan, 98; Corncob. Eclipse, Buckrene, 96; Sue Kittie, 93; Pitfall, 92; Prig, 91; Chugnut, 76.

First race at 1 o'clock p. m., sharp. Weather clear, track fast.

Entries at Oakley.

First race—Five-eighths mile. Imp Hulgena, White Frost, Charina, Minnie Murphy, Amalee, 105.

Second race—Seven-eighths mile. Commoner, 122; Paradise, 101; Sir Play, 98; Trilby, 101; Mr. Reel, Harnett, 91.

Third race—Five-eighths mile. George Rose, 110; Risque, Red, 108; Fugarol, 106; Once More, Grayling, 104; Rampage, 101; Mazeppa, 99.

Fourth race—One mile Plutus, 112; Lebanjo. Rasper, 108; Doorga, 103; Kingstone, 98; Good Advice, 97; Vermont Bradford, 94; Japonila, 92; Crusbaugh, 108.

Fifth race—One mile and fifty yards. Probasco, 111; Ace, 104; Leonaise, Moylan, 92; Daisy Bolander, Miss Francis, 87.

Sixth race—One mile. Springvale, 109; Fred Barr, 105; Amazement, 102; Sir Dilk, 95; Joe Clark, 93; Reprieve, Robinson, 90.

Today's winners at Oakley will be posted tomorrow. Weather clear, track fast.

UNIVERSITY BATTALION.

Appointment of Officers of the Cadets—College Notes.

Athens, Ga., June 1.—(Special.)—The cadet officers for the next year of the university battalion were appointed by Colonel Snelling, commandant, on Saturday.

These officers will be in office until June, 1897. The higher ones are promotions and the young men who wear the epaulets certainly deserve them.

The battalion has over a hundred cadets in line, and while they have not the handsome full regulation uniforms, in their gray shirt and trousers they present a formidable appearance and can put up a prize winning drill.

Colonel Snelling, commandant of the cadets, is a graduate of the Virginia Military institute, with the rank of lieutenant. He is one of the best versed military men in the south.

Following are the newly appointed officers:

Adjutant, C. M. Walker; sergeant major, E. E. Pomeroy; captains, W. S. Cothran, Company A; G. E. Maddox, Company B.

First lieutenants, P. E. Smith, Company A; Walker White, Company B.

Second lieutenants, W. L. Moss, Company A; F. K. Boland, Company B.

Third lieutenants, B. A. Crane, Company, A; G. W. Price, Company B.

Fourth lieutenants, L. D. Watson, Company A; W. B. Kent, Company B.

First sergeants, J. P. Cheney, Company A; Y. L. Watson, Company B.

Second sergeants, L. A. Whipper, Company A; B. D. Watkins, Company B.

Third sergeants, H. H. White, Company A, W. G. Bassinger, Company B.

Fourth sergeants, F. G. Hodgson, Company A; C. A. Weddington, Company B.

Fifth sergeants, W. F. Upshaw, Company A; F. Ridley, Company B.

Sixth sergeants, J. P. Barge, Company A; C. C. Harrold, Company B.

Seventh sergeants, A. Akerman, Company A; C. Akerman, Company B.

First corporals, L. Morris, Company A; G. D. Perdue, Company B.

Second corporals, J. H. Wynn, Company A; P. H. Jones, Company B.

Third corporals, G. W. Burney, Company A; J. Humphries, Company B.

Fourth corporals, D. B. Harrell, Company A; S. G. Oglesby, Company B.

Fifth corporals, H. S. Walden, Company A; H. A. Huggins, Company B.

Sixth corporals, W. A. Thompson, Company A; B. Slater, Company B.

Mr. Jones entered the university last September and has shown that his record of leading his classes in Newnan had not deserted him, as he is foremost in his class at the university.

Mr. Jones has shown himself to be a writer and orator of great ability. He received the place of alternate champion debater, an honor seldom won by a freshman. Mr. Jones is an enthusiastic member of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity.

The other speeches were masterful efforts and the young men are to be congratulated on their ability. Thee freshman class will win all the literary honors next year, is the prediction.

The Phi Kappa Literary Society held its freshman debate on the 23d of May. It was the event of the spring term and great interest was shown by the students. The subject for debate was one that is occupying the attention of the whole state. It was: "Resolved. That the state of Georgia should work the convicts on public roads."

The following gentlemen contested: J. T. Moore, of Jackson, Ga.; J. B. Jones, of Whitesburg; D. Heidt, of Savannah; W. S. Blun, of Savannah; J. L. Jones, of Newnan.

After each had been heard the judges, Messrs. Hunnicutt, Shackelford and Morris, decided that Mr. J. L. Jones, of Newnan, deserved the medal.

DuBose Wins in the Tournament.

Mr. Marion DuBose, of Athens, won the Patterson cup in the tennis tournament. He won from Howell Erwin, second best player in college, and will hold the Patterson cup until next spring, when he will be called on to defend it. If he wins it a second time he becomes the owner of the handsome prize.

In the doubles there were only three entries. Boland and Colvin played Heidt and Yancey, the latter winning. Heidt and Yancey were yesterday defeated by Erwin and DuBose. The game yesterday was interesting and exciting. Heidt and Yancey played them two deuce sets, winning one.

The prize in the doubles was a fine racket offered by Smith & Henderson, prominent stationery and booksellers of this city.

Athletic Team Elects Officers.

The captain and manager of the '97 track have been elected. C. H. Black, of Atlanta, was elected captain and Leonard Snider, the manager of the '96 team, was re-elected.

The prospects for a good field next year are promising. We hold more records than any one college in the south and we expect to increase the records at the next field day meet. We will send a team to Nashville next year to compete in the southern intercollegiate athletic meet.

Ball Season Over.

The baseball season is about over. Manager Boland tried to get several games with North Carolina, but was unable on account of the distance between the two colleges and the expenses so great. It was also impossible to secure a game with Sewanee, which practically ends the season.

We feel fully repaid for our hard work and training by the unmerciful defeat of Auburn.

Now for the football games!

College Notes.

The Signa Alpha Epsilon fraternity gave a morning german in the clubrooms last week that was greatly enjoyed.

The Kappa Alphas gave a german on Saturday last. Their pretty clubrooms were crowded and a delightful evening spent.

Miss Louise DuBose, who is now visiting Atlanta, is to return to the Classic City in a few days. She will bring with her as commencement guests Misses Leila and Alice Wing and Willie Burke.

Miss Loula Hansell, of Atlanta, will visit Miss Ada Griffith next week.

FOR CUBA'S CAUSE

Captain Carnes and His Little Vessel, the Santa Maria,

SEEN AT ST. JOSEPH'S BAY

The Vessel Was Built at Bainbridge and Can Sail Faster Than Any of the Cruisers.

Apalachicola, Fla., June 1.—(Special.)—The city is excited. Knots of men stand around corners talking eagerly. From the various craft lying at the wharves field glasses are sweeping the river to the north in an effort to sight the smoke of the most remarkable filibuster that ever slipped from her keel blocks. For the last six months a vessel has been building at Bainbridge, Ga., whose average speed will be thirty-eight miles an hour. The vessel is propelled by powerful machinery invented by Mr. Ed Swindell. Despite the fact that she is shaped like a needle and more rakish than the dynamiter Vesuvius the good people of Bainbridge did not dream that she was other than an experiment for speed, and even when the vessel was decked over for sea work, no suspicion was excited. Today the whole secret is out.

Some two weeks ago one H. Carnes, acting as an insurance agent, but really an insurgent officer, came to this city. It is now remembered that he took out no policies but spent his time cruising around, and sounding in the bay. Last Wednesday



FILIBUSTERER SANTA MARIA.

he left his boarding place and disappeared. Foul play was suspected as he left his valise at the hotel, but this morning Mr. Charles Anderson, custodian of lumber for this port, reached town and reports seeing Carnes at St. Joseph's bay. Mr. Anderson further states that while on the beach he was attracted to the woods by a smoke and the sound of voices, and on approaching discovered a camping place and about twenty-five men, among whom was Dick Blocker, of this place. Mr. Blocker told Mr. Anderson that it was a hunting party which had come down in wagons from Marianna, Fla. The men seemed alarmed at his presence. He noticed several barrels partially covered by palmetto leaves. On Mr. Anderson's information Carnes's valise was broken into and the hotel keeper found documents and letters proving "H. Carnes" to be an officer of the insurgent army under orders to proceed to Apalachicola and there take charge of the steam vessel Santa Maria and by her convey ammunition and a body of filibusters to Cardenas, Cuba.

The report of these letters immediately set the town in a fever of excitement which was increased by news brought by Mr. A. B. Marchant that he saw Carnes at Hoffman's camp on the Apalachicola river not two hours before. It is presumed that the insurgent crossed Lake Wimnico to the river in order to assume the captainship of the Santa Maria, while she is en route to St. Joseph.

The documents in the valise that Carnes left behind show that the Santa Maria is the Bainbridge vessel, and that she will be fitted with two howitzers and a torpedo fixing, when she reaches the coast.

Mr. S. J. Johnson, a skilled shipbuilder, who has recently returned from work on the remarkable craft, stated to The Constitution reporter that the Santa Maria is sixty feet long and four feet beam, and that judging by her powerful engines and intricate gearing and perfect lines, he thinks it possible that she will at least make thirty-five miles an hour. The cut is drawn from sketches made by him.

St. Joseph's bay is 380 miles from Cuba. If the Santa Maria leaves St. Joseph after a 6 o'clock breakfast, Captain Carnes may take tea with his senorita in Cardenas that afternoon at 5 o'clock—an eleven hours' trip.

Her speed is almost double that of any cruiser afloat and once in the open gulf she would easily slip out of reach, even though chased by the entire white squadron.

St. Joseph's bay is a famous place for filibustering expeditions and several have made their hegira thence. It is thirty miles from any town and is on the isolated site of that ante-bellum city of St. Joseph, which in a week was swept out of existence by the yellow fever.

Mr. Ed Swindell, the builder of the Santa Maria, is a mechanical genius and a whole souled sympathizer with the Cuban cause of liberty. Two years ago he startled the lumber men of the south with the novelty of a floating sawmill and all indications point to his having now produced a craft that will write her and her inventor's name in history.

SEVERE ON THE OFFICERS

Are the Charges Made in a Motion for a Change of Venue.

Columbia, S. C., June 1.—(Special.)—Court convenes at Walterboro Monday, and the celebrated case against W. B. Ackerman and others, for the killing of Isham Kearse, is on the docket. Solicitor Bellinger has served notice on the attorneys for the defense that he will move that the case be removed to Aiken county. He sets Friday next as the day for arguing the motion. The defendants' attorneys will ask the court to hear arguments early in the week, so that if the motion is refused, the trial can be held at this term of court.

In stating his grounds for the motion for a change of venue, the solicitor is quite severe on some of the county officers. It is said that he charges that the defendants will not be imparitally tried, because, among other reasons, the officers charged with the drawing of the jury will not perform their duty without favoring the defendants in selecting the jurors; that they are friendly to the defendants, and some of them have been in the jail drinking and dancing with them. He presents a number of affidavits from others affirming that they do not believe the state can get a fair trial in Colleton county.

In reply, the defense will present affidavits from citizens of different parts of the county to the effect that, from their knowledge of the sentiment of the people of the county, they are satisfied that the state can secure a fair and impartial trial before a jury in this county drawn in the usual way.

Before the warm summer weather prostrates you, take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives strength, makes the blood pure, and promotes healthy digestion. Take Hood's and only Hood's.

WILL MAKE PLOWS.

Capitalists Will Build a Plow and Steel Shovel Factory in Atlanta.

Capitalists will build a plow and steel shovel factory in Atlanta.

A new factory was started in Atlanta yesterday. The dirt for the new factory was broken yesterday opposite the junction of West Peters and Walker streets. The lot on which the factory will be erected is 250x50 feet, having a frontage on the Southern railway, on the old East Tennessee road line.

The new factory will be in operation in a short time. The management will be in the hands of Mr. H. D. Terrell, who is the president of the company. Mr. Hugh McKeldin is vice president and treasurer.

Mr. Terrell has been in the plow manufacturing business for quite awhile. He is the inventer of the Terrell heel weep, which he invented and patented about twenty years ago. He established a factory to make his sweep at Covington, and afterwards located a branch at Macon.

The new company will locate its factory at Atlanta, and will manufacture a new kind of plow of very superior quality, and will also continue to manufacture the patent heel sweep, invented by Mr. Terrell, which has proved very popular. This will bring to Atlanta a new manufactory in the agricultural line, and will give employment to quite a number of men. The new enterprise is backed by large capital, which insures its successful establishment.

READY FOR ST. LOUIS.

Georgia Delegates Will Attend in Royal Style.

The Georgia delegation to the republican national convention are preparing to make the trip to St. Louis in great style.

A special train for the transportation of the party has been secured by Colonel A. E. Buck. The train will leave Atlanta on the morning of the 14th instant, and the delegation will go via the Western and Atlantic railroad to Chattanooga.

An opportunity will be given to visit Lookout mountain and other points of interest around Chattanooga.

At Chattanooga delegations from North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Tennessee will join the Georgians and the train will become a grand republican special for St. Louis.

Colonel Buck has issued a circular giving the schedule and details of the trip. There will doubtless be a large number of Georgia republicans who will take advantage of the special train and reduced rates.

The delegation from this state will attract considerable attention, as in three of the congressional districts there are contesting delegations and the places of two of the delegates at large from the state are claimed by others than those carrying credentials.

The contests for the district delegations are for the seats of the representatives of the first, ninth and eleventh congressional districts. Numerous attempts to adjust the contests have been made without success and the question will be settled by the proper committe as soon as the convention meets.

The number of delegates to which Georgia is entitled is twenty-six, but many members of the party who are not delegates will attend the meeting, and a number of people are interested in the result of the contests.

NO ELECTION HELD.

Resignation of Commissioner Beauprie Was Not Put in Yesterday.

When the city council adjourned yesterday afternoon there was a look of mild surprise on the countenance of every member. A hot contest for police commissioner had been expected. There was a room full of people. Everybody was waiting for the reading of the resignation of Commissioner Beauprie, who, because of his new position, will be forced to move from the city.

But the resignation did not come. Heroic work had been done during the day. In spite of his emphatic disclaimer of Saturday, it was said by some that Mr. W. H. Patterson would have accepted the office if he had been elected to it. His friends took up the matter again early yesterday morning. They approached him with argument to show that it was to his interest to accept the office of commissioner rather than remain in the race for the legislature. The friends of Mr. Patterson were more than anxious to secure his election.

There was another candidate in the field for police commissioner. His friends were working with strong hope of success. They pressed every member, and when the council convened yesterday afternoon it was claimed by them that the election of Major W. J. Kendrick would come if the resignation of Mr. Beauprie was put in.

There were those in the city council, however, who declared their intention of casting their votes for Patterson. These were told that Mr. Patterson did not desire the place.

It was the impression of those who supported Mr. Patterson that he would not decline.

The resignation of Mr. Beauprie was in the hands of a member of the board of police commissioners, who was instructed to use his own discretion in filing it.

The resignation was held up. Just when it will be put in is not known, but there will be interesting developments before the next session of council.

NEW ENTRY IN THE FIELD.

Mr. S. S. Nash Announces as a Candidate for Sheriff.

Mr. S. S. Nash has announced his candidacy for sheriff of DeKalb county.

This makes three men in the race for this position in DeKalb. The other two candidates are Sheriff Austin, the present incumbent, and Mr. James George, of Lithonia.

All three of the candidates are prominent men in the county, and the race will be lively to the end. The probabilities are that the race will be close. All of the three candidates have many friends in the county, and the latter two have been working hard for the past two months. Mr. Nash entered only yesterday, but his announcement will inject a new element into the race, and the contest will be a hot one, as all three men have a strong following in DeKalb.

A Drop of Ink.

This drop of ink chance leaves upon my pen,
What might it write in Milton's mighty hand!
What might it speak at Shakespeare's high command!
What words to thrill the throbbing hearts of men!
Or from Beethoven's soul a grand amen,
All life and death in one full compass spanned!
Who could its power in Goethe's touch withstand?
What words of truth it holds beyond our ken—
What blessed promise we would fain be told,
And cannot—what grim sentence dread as death—
What venomous lie, that never shall unfold—
What law, undoing science with a breath!
But—mockery of life's quick-wasted lot—
Dropped on a virgin sheet 'tis but a blot!

—ERNEST WHITNEY.

Ordered to the Asylum.

Athens, Ga., June 1.—(Special.)—William Morton, the negro who believed in the faith cure and kept his son from medical attention until he died yesterday, was tried today on a writ of lunacy. The physician, Dr. W. B. Conway, and the jury adjudged him to be a lunatic and ordered him to be sent to the asylum.

In Summer time

Take that which will build up the tissues and supply force to the muscular, digestive and nervous systems. If you are thin, without appetite, pale because of thin blood, or easily exhausted, why further weaken the body by using tonics?

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites is what you need. Cod-liver Oil is a food. It produces force and builds up the system in a substantial way. The Hypophosphites give strength to the nerves. Better appetite, richer blood and healthy flesh ......

COME TO STAY.

GREAT SCOOP

OF

Rhodes, Spook & Haverty Furniture Co.

The entire furnishings of one hundred and seventy-five rooms of the ARAGON HOTEL ANNEX, bought for cash, are now at our big store. Chamber and Parlor Suits, Chairs, Rockers, Tables, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Pillows, Springs, Mattings, Carpets, Shades, Toilet Sets, Lounges and Linoleums ....

LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

Solid Oak Chamber Suits .... $ 8.49
Solid Oak Cheval Suits only .... $ 10.49
40-Pound B. & T. Mattresses .... $ 2.49
Woven Wire Springs .... $ 1.29
Matting for one room .... $ 1.00
Toilet Sets with slop jars, China .... $ 1.50

Hotels, Boarding Houses and Country Dealers can Save Big Money.

WIRE YOUR ORDER.

RE-FRIG-ER-A-TORS, The ALASKA

We believe the "Alaska" Refrigerator has no superior in power to preserve perishable foods, in solid workmanship and fine finish and

Economical Consumption of Ice.

The inner frame is made of perfectly odorless wood, and is zinc lined. All exposed wood is odorless tulip poplar, thoroughly shellacked. This makes the Refrigerator clean and sweet. Space between the outer and the inner walls is filled with pure charcoal.

Dobbs, Wey & Co.
61 Peachtree St.

FOR THE
NEXT SIXTY DAYS
WE WILL
SELL FOR CASH

Our well-known Jewel Gas Range 25 per cent less than regular price. This means 3-hole Jewel Range, $15.00; 4-hole Jewel Range, $17.00. Jewel Range with hot water warmer for baths, $27.50.

Don't fail to take advantage of this cut and get the best Gas Stove made. Bakes quicker and uses less gas.

Hardwood Mantels from $7.50 up.

Gas Fixtures at factory prices.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting 30 per cent less than regular prices.

See us if you want to save money.

Agents for Read's Odorless Refrigerators.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH CO.



THE LATEST FAD IS IN DOORWAYS

New York, May 29.—"In a few years," said an architect of note, "New York residence streets, that have been always rightly condemned for their hideous uniformity of high stooped brown stone fronts, promise to present the most variegated aspect of any thoroughfares in the world. This is because the wives of wealthy citizens have studied out the truth, that by inserting a new street doorway, the whole aspect of a house can be changed, and as the mistress of the house is usually the dictator in such matters, there have come to be actual fashions in street steps and doors. Those who can afford it have coaxed their husbands to put up new houses, on the porches and doorways, on which a most amazing amount of thought and money is spent. Those who cannot quite compass an entirely new house have almost attained their ends, by ordering the old ugly doors taken out and one of a half dozen approved styles of street entrances built into place.

Reign of English Basements.

The changes began first about four years ago, when every woman was willing to deny herself fresh portieres in the drawing room and maybe a new bonnet or two that the old high steps might be swept away and an English basement entrance introduced. This kept architects busy, because it costs a matter of six to eight hundred dollars to have a front door changed, and for a while the English basement style had as strong a grip on feminine fancy as bustles or picture hats.

The basement doors, however, received a fashionable black eye when the colonial steps appeared and now those who had their entrances altered to the English or colonial style are bitterly envying their more up-to-date neighbors, who sit inside Parisian, Venetian or French chateau doorways, which are some of the ultra smart and showy methods of finishing off the street side of a new house. When an architect brings forth his plans today it is the doorway that the future mistress critically examines and the house is usually built to suit the door and not vice versa, as used to be the case.

Mrs. Fish Led the Way.

What we call a Parisian entrance is just at the moment very popular with women who are doing over old houses. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's house shows an excellent type of Parisian facade, where the big square front door is set below the level of the street in a sort of little area way, paved with veined marbles, and the door itself, roof of carved yellow oak, has its upper French plate panels overlaid with a fine black iron grille. Inside the glass panels hangs a lace curtain with the Fish coat of arms worked into the sash and the bell handle is a delicately wrought little knob of brass, to be pulled twice, one short and one long ring, after the Parisian fashion.

Following the lead of Mrs. Fish, many a perfectly good modern house has of late had its whole lower front reft away, an entire two-year-old English basement lifted out and the Parisian door set in, two steps down, and the house, on the street side, framed in a delicate iron railing. Over the door are empire wreaths chipped out of the stone, little evergreens in boxes are set just inside the railing, and if it were not for the brown or red stone of which the house is built, one could almost imagine oneself looking into the entrance of some mansion on the gay boulevard of the Bois de Bologne.

French Porte Cochers.

But this simple entrance, which costs about $800 to erect in neat perfection, is actually beginning to look shabby beside the grand new French chateau norte cochers, that are springing up, before the royally splendid new houses.

It was Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt who stipulated there should be some sort of protecting shelter given her carriage guests and the great stone archway, before the new palace on Fifth avenue, was the result. Mrs. Collis P. Huntington on the occasion of a dinner party, has the iron gates before her house thrown wide and the carriages drive under the huge stone bridge that divides the house into parts, and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, who had visited modern French chateaux, ordered her porte cocher built all of vast pieces of French plate glass. The glass is set in an ornamental frame of polished bronze, and if the new doorways are to be reckoned by their price. Mrs. Guerry's is the most costly entrance in America with the exception of certain doorways of public buildings."

After the French Hotel.

"Now," said the architect drawing forth a set of plans, "if you will go up to East Seventy-fifth street just a few steps off Fifth avenue, you will see the model of what promises to be the future mode in doorways. The house is being built for a member of the Gould family, and is in every detail a perfect copy of a French hotel, but the doorway is significant.

Instead of the ordinary Parisian entrance, this shows a wide arch in one side of the house, its base on a level with the street, and if you enter the archway you will find yourself in a stone paved hall that is in reality a court yard. This is roofed with glass and planted with palms, and into the court carriages will drive straight off the street. In spring the court door will be left open and all who pass may peep in the arch to see the mistress drive in or out, but in winter huge oak doors will fill the arch and be tended by a servant in showy livery. This is, you see, an improvement on even the porte cocher and the modern desire among rich American women is by some means to do away with the use of awnings and contrive a protected carriage passage.

A Venetian Doorway.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor spoke for a Venetian doorway to her great residence on Fifth avenue. Jutting out over that part of the sidewalk she can call her own, is an arched canopy of heavy ground glass plates set in a frame of wrought iron. This amply protects guests descending from their carriages, and after passing up the long, broad stone steps four glass doors fold into one and slip away into wall sockets. Then you go up a flight of eight wide marble steps, at the top of which is a broad, exquisite screen door. It is made wholly of heavy polished plates of glass, set in a richly worked bronze frame. It is ten feet high by nearly fifteen wide and behind it hangs a curtain of the richest bronze colored brocade. At this door the servant appears, draws the potieres back and opens one section of the glass screen.

On gala nights, when the double chandeliers in the hallway are lighted, the brocade curtain is pushed entirely out of sight, passers-by, through the two thicknesses of glass, catch sight of the magnificent hall and a dazzling light streams out on the steps to guide arriving guests. At other times the big lamps on either side of the door are lighted and persons who have been in Venice will recognize in them copies of lamps hanging before a palace on one of the canals

MILLICENT ARROWPOINT.

THE GREAT VALUE OF FAMILY DIARIES

The wife and mother in one of the most ideal families that I have ever known commenced on the day of her marriage keeping a dairy, and up to the day of her death, some thirty years after, there had been literally no twenty-four hours without a line. The memorable morning when little Mary cut her first tooth, when Charles donned trousers, the excitement of the first school days; later, the debuts into society, the entering of college, the graduation, the weddings, the first grandchild, were all faithfully and concisely recorded. And now that she has passed over into the great silence, what an inestimable value this family record has for both the present and coming generations.

In a very interesting conversation some time ago with John Bryant, brother of William Cullen Bryant, he told me that his mother had also kept just such a diary, and that it was regarded as their chief family treasure.

I know of another very interesting case where, in a certain farmhouse, some one of the family made an entry every night in a great blank book, called the Home Journal. This was kept by the whole family, and now that the children are men and women doing their work out in the great world, nothing interests them so much when they go back to the old homestead as to get out the well worn book and read about the sleighing party, the debate at the schoolhouse, the ingathering of nuts, the first trial of a new gun, etc. It is childhood come back in visible shape.

Nothing could serve better to bind boys and girls together in a strong family union than the keeping of such a journal. And it would seem to be of special importance in America, where the young so constantly break away from the old homestead and strike out for themselves, and where whole families often make a complete transfer from east to west. Without some such record it needs only three or four generations to lose complete trace of the family pedigree. Some of us hardly know that we had a greatgrandfather, and are equally ignorant of our grandmother's maiden name; and to know something of one's ancestry is of absorbing interest from both the historical and scientific points of view. We can at least aid coming generations in picking up the threads of family history, though I confess it is chiefly for the interest and benefit to one's own generation that I recommend the family diary.

Perhaps all are ready enough to admit the advantages of such a record, and most people have at various times made a fair start in this direction, only to break down after a few weeks' trial. The chief reason for this faulty perseverance is that one usually attempts too much.

Most people live quiet lives and mix but little with the great ones of the world, and have, therefore, little of general importance to record. Yet every man's life is of importance to him and his, and every one should keep a record of the days as they pass. Only one must not attempt too much, and one must begin in the right way.

It is a mistake in the first place to purchase a diary regularly laid out with the dates for each day, as the events vary so much in importance.

It is far better to buy a blank book and write one's own date at the beginning of each day's record, which should be but the briefest possible mention of events, and one should never try to write when there is nothing to say. The first entry of the day should be a brief note on the weather. It takes but a moment, and in a few years one has a complete record of weather that is both curious and useful, and is of local as well as of family interest. Then should follow the visits paid and received, the payment of money or any business transactions. Above all things one should make note of the books read. Not the least advantage of this is being able to respond intelligently and promptly to the oft repeated request from old and young: "Tell me something to read." A rapid glance over the journal will usually supply one with just the proper advice to give.

I have frequently known of the critical point in important law suits being decided upon entries made in diaries of this kind.

One well known literateur has solved the problem of keeping a diary in a very simple way. She always gets a good sized calendar to begin the year with, and opposite each date records briefly the leading events of the day.

The present day interest in "human documents" of itself suggests another important addition to family records. Every family should have a substantial book, a quarto volume of stout paper, solidly bound, in which should be mounted small photographs of the different members of the family. Under each photograph should be a note giving the age and the most important fact of the life at the time the picture was taken. A sufficient number could be mounted on a page to reveal at one opening of the book from ten to twenty years of a life's history.

The keeping of a journal of whatever kind helps to cultivate order, regularity and selection. It is also a great aid to the memory and observation, as one inevitably observes more accurately and makes greater demands upon the memory, when he expects to commit what he sees to paper, while the writing still further fixes his experiences in mind.

Considering all the advantages, it is not to be wondered at that Charles James Matthews exclaimed: "Oh, that I had had time and patience to keep a diary! What a world of trouble it would have saved me, and what endless odd details and incidents now forgotten I should have been able to record."

Society News and Gossip.

The marriage of Mr. Preston J. Arkwright and Miss Dorothy Colquitt will occur this evening at 8 o'clock at the First Methodist church. The wedding will be one of the most notable social events of the year and the church will be crowded by a host of friends.

The attendants will be: Maids of honor, Miss Maitland Marshall, Misses Harriet Colquitt, Annie Wallace, Caroline Gordon, Joan Clark, Julia Clark, Harriet Snook, Sallie Hammond, Lily Goldsmith and Lizzie Fowler; the groomsmen, Messrs. Victor Smith, Frank Hardeman, Tom Irwin, John Little, Frank Callaway, Walter Colquitt, Alfred Harrington, Gordon Kiser, Frank Hawkins and Emmet Mitchell; ushers, Messrs. Morris Brandon, Thad Hammond, Robert Foreman and Colquitt Carter.

After the ceremony the bridal party will be entertained at the handsome Colquitt mansion in Edgewood.

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Mrs. William B. Lowe and Mrs. John King Ottley have returned from Louisville, where they went, among the Georgia representatives, to attend the general federation of women's clubs held every two years.

There is probably in the history of women's organizations none of larger size, and certainly none that could boast of more brilliant assemblies than that called together by this combination of woman's fedeations. The reunion at Louisville was not one in which individual clubs were representeed alone, but one where the various state federations were represented and recognized by the general federation, of which Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin is president. At each general reunion held every two years the state federations, composed of the various woman's clubs, select their chairmen and delegates, who, at the general reunion, read reports of the work accomplished.

Only three minutes are allowed each woman to make her speech or report during the business part of the programme, while the various essayists and lecturers are selected from among the most talented and celebrated women of the country. Some idea as to the importance, dignity and force of the organization may be appreciated when it is known that the meeting at Louisville brought together 1,500 women, who as delegates of various clubs and organizations, represented a body of 40,000 women.

The absolute system, regularity and dignity that governed every detail of the meeting, under the strictest rules of parliamentary law, are said to have been remarkable. It is only within the last few years that southern women appreciated the broad scope of such an organization, and have attained the prominence that always belongs to them when they assert their brilliancy and capacity.

Strange to say Atlanta, though foremost in every other enterprise, had never until this year had representatives in the federation, when the Atlanta Woman's Club sent their capable and brilliant president, Mrs. William B. Lowe, and selected as a delegate one of the cleverest of women, Mrs. John King Ottley.

Their introduction to the federation was rather an amusing incident, but in its aptness and brightness, very characteristic.

On the first day of the convention the chairman of the state federation of Georgia, Miss Rosa Woodberry, had not arrived to read her report, Mrs. Lowe was ill and unable to be present, and Mrs. Ottley, reaching the meeting late, found she was unable to obtain a seat in the vast assemblage. She was not too far back, however, to hear, in a deep, penetrating but womanly voice from the chair, "Is the chairman of the state federation of Georgia present?"

No answer was heard. Realizing the situation, and that Georgia might be passed over, Mrs. Ottley jumped to a seat and called out: "Madame Chairman, the chairman from Georgia does not appear, but I am Mrs. John K. Ottley, of Georgia, and if you will allow me one minute, I should like to tell you about the Atlanta Woman's Club."

"Mrs. John King Ottley, of Georgia, is recognized," replied the president, "and, madame, you shall not only have one, but three minutes to tell us of your success."

"On the impulse," said a gentleman spectator, "the little lady from Georgia made the most brilliant and concise of speeches, replete with grace and earnestness, and at once captured the entire assembly."

On concluding, she received continued applause, when a clever delegate from the north arose and said:

"Madame Chairman, I didn't hear who that lady was, but I move we give her any office she wants, for that's the best speech I ever heard."

Mrs. Lowe was foremost among the prominent women recognized in the many debates on the most important of questions, and had many distinguished honors paid her. She possesses all the qualities of the advanced and cultured woman, asserts herself with force and brilliancy, and retains the ideal womanly dignity and gentleness.

Among the many clever and able essays by southern women was that on "Education," by Miss Clara Conway, of Memphis. Another celebrated woman in the assembly was Agnes Reppiier, of Philadelphia, a woman of rare literary culture and a famous essayist. Her subject was "Women in Finance."

Socially, the convention was a brilliant gathering and the various entertainments attending it were of unusual magnificence.

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The current events section of the Woman's Club meets Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Miss Kate Crozier, of Knoxville, will deliver an address.

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Yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock the Catholic church was the scene of a very pretty wedding, that of Miss Emma Moran and Mr. Charles Donnelly.

The impressive ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Kennedy, and the altar was picturesque in decorations of bride roses and many waxen tapers in silver candelabras.

The wedding march from Mozart was beautifully rendered on the organ by Professor Misenfeld as the bridal party entered the church, and during the short but solemn marriage service and organ solo was impressively sweet.

The only attendants were Miss Jessie Moran, a sister of the bride; Miss Julia Donnelly, Mr. John Tucker and Mr. John Wilson.

The bride wore an elegant afternoon toilette of gray cloth, trimmed with white and a dainty finish of lace. Her broad brimmed leghorn hat was covered with white roses, and she carried an artistic bouquet of bride roses and maiden hair fern. The bridesmaids wore white organdie gowns with ribbons of white and carried bridesmaid's roses. Miss Moran is the eldest daughter of Mr. P. J. Moran and is a young woman of culture and many charms of character and heart. She was educated at a French convent in Canada and with her many accomplishments combines a thorough knowledge of the French language. Mr. Donnelly is possessed of many admirable qualities and has a large circle of friends to congratulate him upon his charming bride.

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Among the informal parties of the past few days was a charming luncheon and bowling party given by Mr. John Murphy at the Piedmont Club in honor of Miss Hays, of Kentucky. Among those present were Mrs. Tanner, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Sciple, Mrs. Swift, Miss Hays, Miss Morris, Miss Hall, Miss Philips, Miss Murphy, Messrs. Frank Stuart, Harry Stearnes, Charles Ryan, Mays Ball and others.

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Mr. H. H. Smith and Mr. Cuyler Smith are among the visitors from Atlanta at the Nashville Centennial celebration.

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Miss Jennie Smith, daughter of the late Dr. Smith, won distinguished honors at the closing of the Washington seminary. She not only received the first honor in her English course, but won the three years' scholarship, for which there were a number of contestants.

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Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Moody will go abroad this summer.

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A large party of Atlantians returned from St. Simon's today. Among them were Misses English, Draper, Kingsberry, Howard and others.

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The department of philonthropy of the Atlanta Woman's Club will meet Thursday morning at the rooms of the Woman's Club in the Grand.

Professor W. S. Featherston, one of the most competent teachers in the state, will open his summer school for boys, at 15 East Cain street, June 15th.

His class last summer, as evidenced by the fact that several of his pupils entered the Boys' High school from the sixth and seventh grades after a two-months' course, is sufficient guarantee that satisfaction will be given. Pupils desiring to make rapid advancement can easily do so by attending the summer school during the next two or three months.

A Correction.

In the agreement of the clothing firms for early closing during the summer, by mistake, the name of Messrs. A. O. M. Gay & Son, the well-known furnishers, was published.

$7.50 $7.50 $7.50 $7.50 $7.50

What It Means.

Today we place on sale 500 Men's all-wool Suits at $7.50 each. Cheviots, Cassimeres and Worsteds. It means that if you buy one of these Suits at $7.50 you will have as good a Suit on your back as the man who pays $10 elsewhere. It means that for cut, fit, finish and general appearance these $7.50 Suits cannot be told from $15 Suits. It means that Eiseman & Weil are selling Clothing this spring in a way that is opening the eyes of some shrewd people. These Suits are not ordinary Suits; they are not cheap looking Suits; they are not by any means common Suits—but are made from as pure wool as ever came off a sheep's back and have as much wearing quality to the square inch as any Suit you ever bought for double the price. They come in solid colors and neat, small checks and mixed colorings. You'll buy one the minute you see it.

EISEMAN & WEIL, 3 WHITEHALL.

$7.50 $7.50 $7.50 $7.50 $7.50

JOHN PIERCE'S LUCK.

A Stone Which He Started To Throw at a Cow Brings Him $250,000.

From The San Francisco Examiner.

John Pierce is a Tombstone, Ariz., miner, who up to a year and a half ago had difficult work to provide the necessities of life for himself and family. He is now in this city with $250,000 in gold coin to his credit. It is another story of a lucky find of rich gold and silver bearing quartz.

Pierce is the name of the new camp just coming into prominence about thirty miles northeast of Tombstone. It is made more conspicuous because in addition to its great ore richness it is about the only gold camp in the territory. Already there are 500 people there and empty houses from Tombstone are being taken there bodily. An English syndicate has secured the Pierce ledge and has organized with a million and a half of dollars, and it is said that there is a prospect of the new camp rivaling Cripple Creek, in Colorado.

Pierce was seen at his hotel soon after his arrival a few days ago. He tells an interesting story of his discovery and of his sudden change in position from a man without a dollar to one who can be considered fairly wealthy. He is a Cornishman, about fifty years of age, with little or no education, and who appears totally unaware as yet of what his fortune can do for him.

"About four years ago," said he, "I took up a claim about thirty miles northeast of Tombstone. There was a water hole in the mountain, and I took the place in order to get the water so I could raise a few head of stock. There was not much to be made from it, and as I was broken down from hard work with a pick, my folks had to help out in the living. One day, about eighteen months ago, I was driving the cows home at night and was upward of four miles away from my ranch, when in crossing a little ledge where there was an outcropping of rock, I stooped down and picked up a piece of stone to throw at one of the cows, when I noticed how heavy it was.

"Upon a closer examination I saw what looked like gold quartz and I took home several pieces of the rock and horned it out. The result showed considerable gold. I went back and got more rock and took it into Tombstone the next day, and an assay showed me that I had found a rich mine. The ledge where I picked up the rock was not over 400 feet from a road that had been traveled for years. It was just luck I found it."

Pierce went on to state that as he had no money himself, he had to do all the developing work on a small scale. He managed to take out several tons of ore and ship it away. The result from this shipment was over $3,000. With this amount of money he sunk a shaft and opened his claim so that it was possible to ascertain the extent of the ledge. After this work had been accomplished some parties from Silver City, N. M., came along and bonded the property for $250,000 on a year's time. Before the year had expired they sold the bond to an English syndicate for an advance of $100,000, and when the year was up, which occurred last week, Mr. Pierce got a draft on San Francisco and he at once came to the city to get his coin.

Prior to two years ago Pierce was a broken-down miner—a man who had never had to exceed $10 at one time and who was having a hard struggle to make both ends meet. Now he has a quarter of a million dollars, all in gold coin, and like most men in similar circumstances, does not know how to spend his money. His wife, before making the strike, had to go to Tombstone and help out the family exchequer by doing such odd jobs of house cleaning as she could find, while the son, a young man now twenty, herded cattle on the ranges. Besides one son, he has a daughter, who was given the advantage of the public schools of Tombstone. His entire family accompany him to this city, and as it is their first visit away from home, they are enjoying themselves.

A Full Fledged American.

From The Springfield Republican.

Ex-Speaker Crisp is now being mentioned as the possible nominee of the free silver democrats, along with Boies and Teller. Like Governor Altgeld, he was born abroad, but unlike him was born of American parents temporarily sojourning in Europe and hence would meet the constitutional requirement that the president must be a natural born citizen of the United States.

Among the arrivals at the Aragon is Mr. Grollman, representing the Yost Manufacturing Company, of Toledo, O., makers of the clebrated gold-crank Falcon bicycles. This wheel is classed among the highest grades, and any one interested in the bicycle business will do well to call at the hotel and see his line of samples.



DeGive's COLUMBIA THEATRE

TONIGHT---ALL THIS WEEK

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

THE POPULAR

PUNCH ROBERTSON

And His Merry Company Tonight in "WON AT LAST."

MATINEE TOMORROW, "SILENT SLAVE."

POPULAR PRICES, 10, 20 and 30 cents. Ladies admitted free tonight if accompanied by a person holding one paid 30 cent ticket. CHANGE OF PLAY EACH DAY. Sale at Miller's, under Columbia Theater.

PROGRAMME OF CONCERT

By the Fifth Regiment Band, of Atlanta, Sam H. McAfee, Leader, at Lakewood, Sunday Night, 8 O'clock.

March—"Hermoso," Althouse.
Overture—"Crown Diamonds," Auber.
Euphonium Solo—"The Heart Bowed Down," Balfe—Mr. McAfee.
"American Patrol," Meacham.
March—"Directorate," Sousa.
"Lime Kiln Club's Soiree," Larendeau.
Irish Overture—"Donnybrook," Meyrelles. A review of popular Irish songs and melodies.
Selection—"Patrol Comique," Berlinger.
Selection—"Wang" (requested), arr. Labain.
March—"Rio Grande," Gernert.

may 31—3m

I WANT A NEW SUIT?

Buy it now while you can save money

SATZKY

MERCHANT TAILOR, 11 E. Alabama Street.

may10-1m

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

All creditors of the estate of Eliza M. Shackleford, late of Fulton county, deceased, are hereby notified to render in their demands to the undersigned according to law, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment.

May 4, 1896.
JOHN W. GREEN, Administrator.
may 5-6t tu.

COLUMBIA BAR-LOCK

The Model Writing Machine

New No. 6 1896 Model.

VISIBLE WRITING.
PERMANENT ALIGNMENT.
UNLIMITED SPEED.
AUTOMATIC ACTION.

Descriptive Catalogue Free. Agents Wanted.

J. C. CRANKSHAW, MANAGER,
9 1-2 E. Alabama St., Atlanta Ga.
may 24-1m e o d

HOTEL CUMBERLAND,

Cumberland Island, Ga.

Summer Season Opens June 1st.

Finest sea beach in the south.
Fishing unexcelled on the continent.
Street cars free to the beach.
Naphtha launch and fleet of rowboats.
Splendid livery appointments.

Bicycle livery and plank walk to the beach for cyclists. Orchestra of seven pieces.

LEE T. SHACKELFORD, Proprietor.

Capon Springs and Baths Superior Mineral Water.

Hampshire County, West Virginia.

Those desiring one of the healthiest spots on earth to locate themselves and families for the summer and fall, and be happy every day, and where all out of health recover in a single season. Write for pamphlet and secure rooms. W. H. Sale, Proprietor. may12-13t tues thur sat

Saratoga Springs N Y

CONGRESS HALL

Season Opens June 15

Accomodates 1,000 guests.
100 Rooms at $17.50 per week.
200 " at $3.00 per day.
200 " at $3.50 and $4.00 per day.

H. S. CLEMENT, Manager.

may16-26t sat tues thur

Sweet Water Park Hotel

LITHIA SPRINGS, GA.

20 miles from Atlanta; rates, $2 to $3 per day, $10 to $17 per week; 5 per cent discount per month; $1.50 per week less where guests dine in Atlanta. Six trains per day. Telephone to city. Bowden Lithia water and baths; cure rheumatism, kidney and bladder trouble and insomnia. H. T. Blake, proprietor. may24 2w sun tues thur

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS.

Open June 1, 1896. Elevation, 2,000 feet. Accommodations for over 1,000 guests. Rates reduced 50 per cent. No fogs or mosquitoes. Extensive improvements made this year will add greatly to pleasure and comfort of visitors. Send for handsomely illustrated catalogue. JAMES A. FRAZIER, Managing Receiver, Rockbridge Alum Springs, Va. may21 6w eod

may21-6w-sun,tu,thu

"One Thorn of Experience Is Worth a Whole Wilderness of Warning."



The way to prosperity and wealth is as plain as the nose on your face. It depends chiefly on two words, "industry" and "frugality." Waste neither time nor money, but make the best use of both. We know of no better way to do this than habitual buying here. Clothes, Hats, Furnishings—everything for the season



Geo. Muse Clothing Co.,

Men's and Boys' Outfitters. 38 WHITEHALL STREET

SUMMER RESORTS.

JEFFERSON PARK HOTEL,

One mile from University of Virginia. Trolley cars, mineral water, delightful summer home. Send for circular.

W. A. BOWLES, Proprietor, Charlottesville, Va.
may 27—30t

THE INN, LITHIA SPRINGS, GEORGIA.

Located in Lithia Springs Park, within 300 yards of the famous Bowden Lithia Springs. Modern conveniences. Perfect service. Bath House, in which all kinds of baths may be had with water direct from springs. For rates at inn and orders for Bowden Lithia Water, address

J. M. LOUCH, Lithia Springs, Ga.

HOTEL ST. SIMON.

"THE ARAGON OF THE SEASHORE."

OPEN MAY TO SEPTEMBER.

For information about improvements made since last season, also rates, etc., address

J. C. S. TIMBERLAKE, Manager.

THE EVER POPULAR

WARM SPRINGS GEORGIA.

With its perfect mountain climate; superb Swimming Pools and Baths, Wonderful Mineral Waters, curing

Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Insomnia and all Nervous Diseasss,

Will be open for guests on Saturday, May 30th. For rates and further information, address

CHAS. L. DAVIS, Prop'r.

HOTEL ARAGON, ATLANTA.

The Palace Hotel of the South

European and American plans. Perfect cuisine and service.

The Aragon is entirely new, and has every modern improvement known to science.

It occupies the highest point in the city, and is delightfully cool, as well as away from ALL NOISE, DIRT and SMOKE from trains.

Only three blocks from Union Depot. FREE BUS meets all trains.

RATES—From June 1st to October 1st, American plan, $2.50 to $4.50 per day; European plan, $1 to $3 per day.

CHANGE OF MANAGEMEN

THE KIMBALL, ATLANTA, GA.

JOSEPH THOMPSON, Proprietor.
GEORGE W. SCOVILLE, Manager.

Renovated and freshly painted from top to bottom.

New skylight above central arcade.

Beautiful electric fountain, concerts day and night.

Latest improved porcelain bathtubs.

RATES.

American plan, $2.50 to $3 per day.
European plan, $1 to $3.50 per day.
Special rates for summer boarders.
Coolest and best arranged hotel in the south.

I shall be pleased to see all my former friends and patrons, who stopped with me at the Markham and elsewhere.

GEORGE W. SCOVILLE, Manager.
may31-1m

Kenilworth Inn

BILTMORE, N. C.

[One and a Half Miles from Asheville.]

Under Management of

HENRY CLAIR,

formerly of Grand Union, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and Metropolitan and Park Avenue hotels, New York city.

House will be conducted in first-class style in every particular. Special summer rates. may21-1m eod

THE HAYWOOD WHITE SULPHUR, WAYNEVILLE, N. C.

OPENS MAY 1st.

In the heart of the Alleghanies, 2,756 feet above sea level. The most desirable place in the south to spend the heated term. Large lawn, beautiful shade trees, splendid drives, bowling, billiards and tennis. First-class orchestra. For full information and rates, address J. R. STEWART, M'g'r.
may12-1m tues thur sun

The Princess Anne,

VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.

Most charming resort and finest surf bathing on the Atlantic coast. Circulars and information at all railroad ticket offices.

PAUL B. BODEN, Manager.
may 26-26t-tues thur sun

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

I most respectfully announce myself as a candidate for election to the fifty-fifth congress from the fifth district, subject to the primary to be held on the 6th of June in Fulton, Rockdale and Campbell counties; in Douglas county on the 9th of June, and the other counties whenever they are ordered by the democratic executive committees. Respectfully, CHAS. I. BRANAN.

FOR SHERIFF.

Editor Constitution—I hereby announce my name as a candidate for sheriff of Fulton county, subject to the action of the democratic primary to be held June 6, 1896. The names of the following gentlemen on my ticket as my deputies: Walter C. Dean, J. J. Jordan, George Shelverton. If I deem it necessary, may add one or two more, as I am in the race to win.

C. W. MANGUM.

John W. Nelms, deputies, A. J. Shropshire, L. P. Thomas, Josh Tye, Eugene Hardeman, Clark Tolbert, N. A. Chastain, J. J. Fain, C. Q. Trimble, W. C. Maddox. Subject to primary June 6th.

Subject to the action of the democratic primary to be held June 6, 1896, for sheriff, J. J. Barnes, Deputies, A. W. Hill, M. N. Blount, W. D. Greene, E. A. Donahoo, H. P. Austin, Dick Clarke.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the legislature from Fulton county, subject to the democratic primary, to take place on June 6th.

mch28-td JOHN M. SLATON.

I announce myself a candidate for member of the house of representatives from Fulton county in the next general assembly, subject to the action of the democratic primary, to be held on June 6, 1896.

T. B. FELDER, JR.

I am a candidate for representative from Fulton county in the next general assembly, subject to the action of the primary to be held 6th June, 1896.

CLARENCE KNOWLES.

I am a candidate to represent Fulton county in the next general assembly, subject to the action of the primary to be held June 6, 1896.

W. H. PATTERSON.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for the office of commissioner of roads and revenues of Fulton county, subject to the action of the democratic primary, on June 6, 1896.

JOSEPH THOMPSON.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of county commissioner of Fulton county, subject to the action of the primary June 6th.

E. B. ROSSER.

I hereby respectfully announce to the voters of Fulton county that I am a candidate for commissioner of roads and revenues of this county, subject to the action of the primary on June 6, 1896.

H. E. W. PALMER.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR

I announce myself a candidate for the office of tax collector of Fulton county, subject to the primary election on the 6th day of June.

A. P. STEWART.

FOR CORONER.

I most respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of coroner, subject to the action of the primary June 6, 1896.

G. W. NIPPER.

I most respectfully announce myself a candidate for the office of coroner of Fulton county, subject to the primary June 6th.

AMOS BAKER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of coroner of Fulton county, and ask the support of my friends, and pledge myself to work for the county's interest.

J. M. REEVES.

I hereby announce myself as candidate for coroner of Fulton county, subject to the primary election to be held June 6, 1896, and I solicit the support of my friends.

Mr. J. M. Peden, the present coroner, will not be a candidate for re-election, but will give me his earnest support. Respectfully,

W. H. BETTIE.

FOR TAX RECEIVER.

I most respectfully announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of tax receiver of Fulton county, subject to the action of the primary, June 6th. If elected Mr. Zach Castleberry will be with me in the office.

T. M. ARMISTEAD.

I respectfully announce to the voters of Fulton county that I am a candidate for tax receiver, subject to the action of the primary of June 6th. John H. Welch and Mr. David O. Stewart will be with me in the office.

HENRY L. HARRALSON.

FOR ORDINARY.

I hereby announce that I am a candidate for the office of ordinary of Fulton county, subject to the primary election to be held June 6, 1896. If elected I promise a faithful, fair and efficient discharge of the duties of the office.

WM. H. HULSEY.
April 2, 1896.

I respectfully announce to the voters of Fulton county that I am a candidate for re-election to the position of ordinary, subject to the primary of June 6, 1896. My record is before you; if again honored I shall bring all my ability and experience to a full and satisfactory discharge of the duties of this important office.

W. L. CALHOUN.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

I am a candidate for county treasurer, subject to the primary June 6th, and will be exceedingly grateful for the support of the citizens of Fulton county, and will execute the duties of the office faithfully and promptly.

MARK W. JOHNSON.

I am a candidate at the primary on June 6, for the nomination for re-election to the office of county treasurer.

C. M. PAYNE.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for county treasurer, subject to the primary June 6th. If elected, I promise a thorough business-like administration of the office.

FRANK N. MALONE.

The friends of Mr. John H. James announce him as a candidate for treasurer of Fulton county, subject to the action of the democratic primary June 6th.

Hermitage Heights PASTURAGE!

NEAR GRANT PARK. 200 ACRES.

Fine grasses and spring water in each pasture. Jersey males. Careful attention given to all stock and rates reasonable.

F. W. BENTEEN, JR.

39 Pavilion Street, City.

BELOW 58 CENTS

Wheat Suffered Another Sharp Decline Yesterday.

OPENING PRICE THE BEST

Corn and Oats Closed a Fraction Lower and Provisions Were Weak and Lower.

The following are Chicago cash prices: Wheat, No. 2 spring, 55⅝@57⅞c.
Corn, No. 2, 26⅞@27⅝c.
Oats, No. 2, 17⅝@17⅞c.
Mess pork, $6.85@$6.90 per barrel.
Lard, $4.05@$4.07½ per 100 pounds.
Clear rib sides $3.65@$3.70 per 100 pounds.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

In Cereals Wheat Led the Decline. Provisions Lower.

Chicago, June 1.—Wheat began the morning in a discouraging manner, to the bulls at least. Last week's decline of 3 cents was looked upon as a consummation of the greatest bear hopes, but the market today proved the uncertainty which surrounds the situation. The opening quotations were the best of the session, the decline thereafter being steady and persistent. July Wheat opened from 58c to 58½c, declined to 56c—closing at 56⅛c@56¼c—1⅝c@1¾c under Friday. Cash wheat was weak and 1½c@2c lower.

Corn—The corn movement is on the increase and proves a very distressing matter to holders of that grain. The market opened in an uncertain manner, but very soon all doubt as to the course prices would pursue was dispelled. The price is low, but that seems no barrier to further losses. July corn opened 27⅞c, sold between 28c@28⅛ and 27½c, closing at the inside ⅜c@½c unde Friday. Cash corn was weak and ½c@¾c lower.

Oats—The promising outlook for the oats crop is having the effect of bringing more oats to market. July oats closed ⅜c@½c under Friday. Cash corn was weak and ½c@¾c per bushel lower.

Provisions—An extraordinarily heavy run of hogs at the yards, with an attendant break in prices at that place, gave provisions their motive this morning. Prices were weak and the demand was not equal to the task of absorbing the offerings. The weakness of grain likewise exercised an adverse influence. July pork closed 15c under Friday, July lard 10c lower and July ribs 12½c lower.

The leading futures ranged as follows in Chicago:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
WHEAT—				
June	57¼	57⅛	55¼	55¼
July	58⅛	58⅛	56	56⅛
September	58¾	58¾	56½	56⅝
CORN—				
June	27⅛	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞
July	28⅛	28⅛	27½	27½
September	29⅛	29⅛	28⅜	28⅜
OATS—				
July	18	18	17⅛	17⅛
September	18¼	18¼	18	18
December	21⅜	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞
PORK—				
July	6 90	6 90	6 82½	6 85
September	7 12½	7 12½	7 00	7 05
LARD—				
July	4 15	4 15	4 10	4 12½
September	4 32½	4 32½	4 25	4 27½
SIDES—				
July	3 67½	3 70	3 62½	3 65
September	3 87½	3 87½	3 77½	3 80

Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Grain Letter.

By Private Wire to the Paine-Murphy Brokerage Co.

Chicago, June 1.—This has been another heavy day in the grain and provision market, with the same features prevailing as last week—no demand and a pressure to sell. The feeling in wheat at the opening, while not strong, was steady, and initial trades were made at about ¼c advance over Friday, the market being helped by a decrease of 800,000 bushels in Liverpool stocks during the month, also the prospects of light world's shipments to Europe. Outside markets were watched closely, especially the northwestern, and when Duluth and Minneapolis began breaking suddenly there was a pressure here to sell, the price declining a cent per bushel. There was barely no reaction the remainder of the session, and during the last hour renewed liquidation forced the price down to 56c for July, or nearly 2c below the close of Friday. The decrease of 958,000 bushels in the visible was disappointing, but the amount on passage showed a decrease of about 806,000 bushels. The most bearish news received was the estimate of 500,000,000 on the spring and winter yield by The Orange Judd Farmer. While this estimate is made too early to attach to it much importance, it nevertheless, coming on a heavy market, had an effect, and was utilized by the bears. The selling has been largely through commission houses, and undoubtedly of a liquidating character. The only buying visible was by shorts, and this in such a small way as to have no apparent effect on prices. Clearances were large at about 450,000 bushels, but there was no fresh export demand reported, and very little doing in a cash way here.

The large receipts and big estimate for tomorrow of both corn and oats, together with the decline in wheat, caused a further decline in the coarse grains market. Farmers appear to be selling very liberally now, which is decidedly against much rally.

The heavy receipts of hogs (57,000) caused a further slump in provisions at the opening, after which the market held steady at initial quotations. Any decline from present prices will probably be slow and bring investors in the market to buy lard.

The Cereal Situation.

From The New York Stockholder.

The history of the wheat market last week is one of an almost constant shrinkage in values. Unfavorable crop accounts were not lacking, in fact from Missouri eastward to Ohio and including Michigan the private advices were generally of a decidedly unfavorable tenor concerning winter wheat, but the absence of country buying and more favorable accounts from Kansas and the spring wheat region outside of the Red river valley deprived these bad reports of speculative force and left the market to decline under the influence of a depressing state of affairs in the present supply and demand situation. The increasing primary receipts, light export clearances, poor demand for flour and indifferent export demand were factors of the greatest weight in view of the liberal stocks of old wheat in sight and the near approach of a new harvest in this country. Toward the end of the week it was thought that some of the shrewdest traders in Chicago were changing to the long side of the market and certainly the chances of a profit on careful purchases during the next ten days seem very good. The government report on the 10th instant will probably show a falling off in the condition of winter wheat during May and more or less decrease in acreage since seeding last fall. It will also make the first report on the condition and acreage of spring wheat.

The influence of the prevailing weather conditions last week on the wheat crop of this country varied according to the locality. In the winter wheat belt the last sign of drought disappeared with the copious rains. Local damage was reported from floods and windstorms, and rust is also noted in several states, but on the whole the rains of the past two weeks have probably been of much more benefit than harm by relieving the drought and checking the ravages of insects. A great majority of the local private advices have again been unfavorable, but in this connection it must be remembered that it is naturally complaints which find freest utterance and widest circulation rather than expressions of satisfaction. The adage to the effect that "no news is good news" finds its most complete justification in regard to crop news. The various authorities who gather information on a more extended scale and issue comprehensive reports still differ as to the actual situation: for instance, The Price Current insists that prevailing expectations for the winter wheat crop are not justified by its information. This presumably refers to a crop of 300,000,000 bushels as indicated by the government report for May 1, and Thoman's later report indicating about the same amount. On the other hand it is said that Messrs. King & Co. of Toledo find that their extensive returns about the crop confirm the outlook for about 300,000,000 bushels of winter wheat. They estimate the production in the six principal states east of the Rocky mountains at 168,000,000 bushels versus 127,000,000 bushels last year and 203,000,000 bushels in 1894. All accounts agree that the crop on the Pacific coast is excellent.

Advices from the northwest generally confirm a shortage in the acreage of the Red river valley of from 25 to 40 per cent, but indicate a larger acreage outside of that section of the spring wheat section of this country. Private reports make the acreage in Manitoba rather less than last year. The great importance of the spring wheat crop in the speculative markets makes its success or failure a question of live interest for at least two and a half months to come. On most of the area seeded it has a rather late but otherwise favorable start.

The unfavorable advices of the trade situation were briefly mentioned above and it is perhaps unnecessary to enlarge upon them, for their importance is perfectly apparent. The table given below tells the story of receipts.

There was some increase in clearances at the end of the week (figures for both coasts not available owing to the holiday Saturday), but the volume of shipments during May was decidedly disappointing in view of the large engagements reported in the winter and early spring for May and June shipment. Clearances this month may be larger, but it is now evident that past reports of export sales were exaggerated or the Europeans have resold a part of the wheat bought. Possibly both of these suppositions are true to a certain extent. Bradstreet's weekly reports of decreasing stocks of wheat in this country have been more encouraging than the official visible supply statements recently and point to a more rapid decrease in stocks at the smaller points, but all advices still say there is an abundance of wheat in the northwest to come forward.

The following table shows the aggregate receipts for the week at nine primary markets of wheat, corn and oats, with our usual comparisons:

Period.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.	Bushels Oats.
Last week	1,833,000	2,114,000	2,860,000
Week before	1,732,000	1,611,000	2,343,000
Year ago	1,853,000	3,552,000	3,400,000

Note—Only five days' receipts last week against six days the previous week.

The lack of any steady export demand is another very disappointing development in the situation. Two months ago it seemed quite certain that western Europe would need considerable American wheat at this time to supply the deficiency in shipments from Argentine, India and Australia, but although supplies from those countries have been rather below the above expectations there have been two other factors which have so far prevented purchases of importance in this country. One is the large shipments from eastern Europe and the other is fine crop prospects in all the important European countries with the promise of an early harvest. On the weak spots in the American markets last week there were moderate export purchases, but the demand is not yet satisfactory.

Merchants and Railroads Suffer with Wheat at 58c.

In the trunk line territory east of Chicago, rates are on a basis more stable than has been witnessed in many years. Shippers have not been able to break through them since the Joint Traffic Association agreement became operative, January 1st. The stability has in fact been so unbreakable that according to Chicago advices it has diverted a lot of business to the lakes, which, had all rail rates been lower, would have been handled by the latter.

West of Chicago the rate situation has been very unsatisfactory and officials of the roads in that section of the country are gravely discussing the problem how to avert the adjustment of carrying rates to the low basis to which the prices of farm products have fallen. Wheat per bushel 58 cents, corn 28 cents, oats 18 cents. While these articles are quoted at the figures set forth, it goes without saying that the farmers cannot contribute much to the merchants or to the railroads. Present prices preclude good rates and a further decline would unquestionably render lower ones inevitable.

Exchange during the late week showed the effects of the continued and disappointing ease in money, the light exports of breadstuffs and cotton, but very little of the effects of an encouraging development in the shape of a falling off in the imports of dry goods and general merchandise, the decrease as compared with the corresponding week in 1895 having been about $3,000,000.

Railway earnings have been disappointing, due to the small movement of grain and the light merchandise traffic, the latter being indicated by the general stagnation in trade. Gross returns for the third week in May contained numerous large decreases, as the result of the foregoing conditions, and April statements presented in the case of western roads their adverse effect on profits.

Effect of Low Price of Wheat.

From The New York Financial News.

The Boston Information Company thus expresses its opinion on the effect of the low price of wheat: "With this cash property at 58 cents in Chicago and the nearby options only fractionally higher, the buying power of the farmer, the middle man and all others who have anything to do with the cereal is greatly curtailed. The cheaper the products of the farm are the less of them go to market, because, after paying freight, the difference between what is received by the farmer and what it costs him to produce his crop is so small that he might better keep his property on the farm and take the chances of those better times that, in the parlance of many a Gotham writer, are just ahead of us. The price of wheat, then, and all other grains has its due effect upon the prices of securities, and with a continuance of falling values on the Chicago board of trade and New York produce exchange, it is easy for Wall street to become pessimistic on stocks. We are creatures of hope, but when one takes an unbiased view of the situation in general and listens to the long winded sermons as to what would happen if the pet theories of the writers were only carried to their proper conclusions, prosperity or even improvement to any lasting extent seems to be about in the position of the wisp of hay that was fastened to the bridle of the patient horse, but just three feet in front of his ever-watering mouth."

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., June 1, 1896.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, June 1.—Flour, first patent, $5.00; second patent, $4.30; straight, $3 70; fancy, $3.60; extra family, $3.50. Corn, white, 42c; mixed, 41c. Oats, white, 33c; mixed, 31c. Rye, Georgia, 75c. Barley, Georgia raised, 85c. Hay, No. 1 timothy, large bales, $1.10; small bales, $1.05; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 95c. Meal, plain, 43c; bolted, 41c. Wheat bran, large sacks, 60c, small sacks, 63c. Shorts, 80c. Stock meal, $1.00. Cotton seed meal, 95c. ₩ 100 lbs.; hulls, $6.00 ₩ ton. Peas, 50c. ₩ bushel. Grits, $2.50.

New York, June 1—Southern flour dull and easier; good to choice $2.30@3.10; common to fair extra $2.20@2.80. Wheat, spot fairly active and weaker; options fairly active, closing weak at 1⅜@⅝c decline; No. 2 red June 63@; July 63⅛; September 62⅞. Corn, spot dull and weaker; No. 2 in elevator 33; afloat 34; options moderately active, closing weak at ⅜@½c decline; June 33; July 33⅞; September 34⅞. Oats, spot weaker; options dull and lower: July 22⅛; No. 2 spot 22⅛; No. 2 white 24½; mixed western 23½@24½.

St. Louis, June 1.—Flour dull, unchanged; patents $3.50@$3.60; fancy $2.60@2.70; choice $2.40@2.60. Wheat lower; July —; August —; Septemoer 54⅜ bid. Corn lower: June 25⅜; July 25½ bid; August —; September 26⅜@26¾ asked. Oats lower; No. 2 June 17¾; July 17⅛@17⅝ asked; August 17¼ bid.

Cincinnati, June 1—Flour quiet and easy; winter patents $3.60@3.85; fancy $3.10@3.30; spring patents $3.60@3.90. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red 64½@65. Corn fairly active and easy; No. 2 mixed 28; No. 2 white 29¾. Oats fairly active and barely steady; No. 2 mixed 21@21¼.

Chicago, June 1—Flour quiet but firm; No. 2 spring wheat 55⅝@57⅞; No 3 spring —; No. 2 red 59@61⅛. No. 2 corn 28⅞@27⅝; No. 2 oats 17⅜@17⅞.

Groceries.

Atlanta, June 1.—Roasted coffee, 22.10 lb; 100lb. cases less 2c ₩ rebate. Green coffee, choice 19½; fair; 17½c; prime, 16½. Sugar, standard granulated, 5.53c, New Orleans white, 5¼c; do, yellow, 5⅛c. Syrup; New Orleans open kettle, 25@40c; mixed, 12½@20c, sugar-house, 20@35c. Teas, black, 30@65c; green, 20@50c. Rice, head, 6c; choice, 5½c. Salt, dairy, sacks, $1.35; do, bbls, $2.25; ice cream, 90c; common, 70c. Cheese, full cream, 11@12½c. Matches, 65s, 50c; 200s, $1.30@$1.75; 300s, $2.75. Soda boxes, 6c. Crackers, soda, 5½c; cream, 7c; ginger snaps, 7. Candy, common stick, 6¾b; fancy, 12½@13½c; Oysters, F. W., $1.75; L. W., $1.25. Powder, rifle, $3.00; shot, $1.30.

New York, June 1—Coffee, options closed steady 10 up to 5 points down; June 11.45; August 10.95; September 10.60; December 10.10; spot Rio dull but steady; No. 7 13⅞. Sugar, raw, dull but steady; fair refining 3⅜; refined quiet and ⅛c lower; off A 4 9-16 @4¾; standard A 5⅛; cut loaf and crushed 5⅞; powdered 5½; granulated 5⅛; cubes 4 3-16. Molasses, foreign, nominal; New Orleans steady and quiet; open kettle, good to choice 27@37. Rice quiet and steady; domestic, fair to extra, 3@5¾; Japan 4@4¼.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, June 1. — Eggs, 7c. Butter western creamery, 20c; fancy Tennessee, 12½@15c; choice, 12½c; Georgia, 10@12½c. Live poultry—Turkeys, 9@10c ₩ lb; hens, 25@27½c; spring chickens, 20@27½c; ducks, 25@27½c. Irish potatoes—Buroank, $1.50@1.75 ₩ bbl; 50@55c ₩ bu.; Tennessee, 30@40c ₩ bu. Sweet potatoes, 50@55 ₩ bushel. Honey, strained, 8@10c; in the comb, 10@12½c. Onions, 60@75c ₩ bu.; ₩ bbl., $2.00@2.50. Cabbage, 2@2½c.

BULLS ENCOURAGED

London Bought Freely and Gold Engagements Light.

$600,000 GOES OUT TODAY

Stocks Improve Fractionally—Reports of Drought in Texas Helped Cotton Early—The Close Lower.

New York, June 1.—The stock market started off with every promise of increased activity and a higher range of prices. The bulls were greatly encouraged by the receipt of better prices from London as well as a number of buying orders from that center. Cable advices were to the effect that the foreigners were more disposed to take hold of Americans on account of the interview given by J. P. Morgan in London on Friday in which he gave assurances that whoever secured the presidential election would have to do so upon the gold standard. Our securities were also benefited, no doubt, by the sharp rise in consols and Kaffirs the result of President Kruger's clemency in the case of the south African prisoners. London, according to competent authorities, purchased fully 10,000 shares of St. Paul, Louisville and Nashville and other stocks here today. A belief that congress will adjourn this week induced local operators to make new ventures on the bull side of the account. Another favorable factor was the small engagement of gold for shipment to Europe, only $600,000 having been ordered at the subtreasury. The depository banks paid into the subtreasury today something like $2,000,000 on bond account. There still remains a balance of $4,500,000 with these banks. The good news referred to led to a strong and confident opening, prices rising ⅛@⅞ per cent right through the list. Business was on a moderately large scale at this time, but before midday trading fell off materially, and prices began to sag. In the early rise Sugar, the Grangers, Internationals and Tennessee Coal and Iron were most prominent. In the afternoon dealings in Tobacco ran off about a point and the gain in the general list previously noted was partially lost. The Grangers were firmer than the other railways on reports of a heavy corn movement. Sugar was not influenced by the reduction in the prices of refined of ⅛c per pound, and closed firm in tone. Net changes show advances of ¼@¾ per cent. In the inactive shares Minneapolis and St. Louis declined 2 to 17½.

Total sales were 76,676 shares, including 20,700 Sugar, 12,300 St. Paul, 8,400 Louisville and Nashville and 6,000 Burlington and Quincy.

Bonds were quiet and firm. The sales were $925,000.

New York, June 1.—Treasury balances: Coin, $108,702,705; currency, $92,146,546.

Money on call easy at 1½@2 per cent; last loan at 2, closing offered at 2; prime mercantile paper 4½@5 per cent.

Bar silver 68¼.

Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87½@$4.87¾ for 60 days, and $4.88½@$4.88¾ for demand; posted rates $4.88@$4.89; commercial bills $4.86¾@$4.87.

Government bonds dull.
State bonds neglected.
Railroad bonds firm.
Silver at the board was quiet.

London, June 1.—Bar silver 31 7-16d. Paris advices quote 3 per cent rentes 101f, 55c for the account.

Following are the closing bids:

Am'n Cotton Oil	11⅜	Mobile & Ohio	19½
do pref	54⅜	Nash., Chat & St. L.	68
Am'n Sugar Refin'g	123⅞	U. S. Cordage	5¼
do pref	104½	do pref	10¼
Am'n Tobacco	66¼	N. J. Central	105
do pref	99½	N. Y. Central	96½
Atch., T. & Santa Fe	15⅛	N. Y. & N. E	45
Baltimore & Ohio	18	Norfolk & Western	7⅜
Canada Pacific	62½	Northern Pacific	5
Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅜	do pref	15¾
Chicago & Alton	157½	Northwestern	105⅛
C., B. & Q	78	do pref	148½
Chicago Gas	67⅞	Pacific Mail	25⅜
Del., Lack. & W	160	Reading	10⅜
Dis. & Cat. Feed	17⅜	Rock Island	70¼
Erie	14½	St. Paul	77⅛
do pref	36	do pref	127¼
Ed. Gen. Electric	34	Silver Certificates	68¼
Illinois Central	93	T. C. I	26⅜
Lake Erie & West	18	do pref	100
do pref	71¼	Texas Pacific	8
Lake Shore	150	Union Pacific	7⅝
Louis. & Nash	50½	Wabash, St. L & P	7
Louis., N. A. & Chic	9	do pref	17⅜
Manhattan Consol	103¾	Western Union	85¼
Memphis & Char	15	Wheeling & L. Erie	9⅜
Michigan Central	96½	do pref	35
Missouri Pacific	24⅜		

BONDS.		BONDS.	
Alabama, Class A	108	Va. funded debt	60½
do., Class B	106	U. S. 4s, registered	107¾
do., Class C	100	do coupon	109¼
Louisiana stamped	98	do 2s	94½
N. C. 4s	105½	Southern Railway 5s	93
N. C. 6s	124	do common	9⅜
Tenn. new set'm't 3s	80	do preferred	29¼
Virginia 5s deferred	5	S. C. 4½s	106
do Trust rec'ts S	7		

*Ex-dividend. †Asked. ‡Ex-interst.

Closing Stock Review.

New York, June 1.—The stock market opened strong under the influence of favorable London quotations, and arbitrage houses made fair amounts of purchases of St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville.

The unexpectedly small amount of gold engaged for export tomorrow and prospects of an early adjournment of congress were encouraging features.

Speculation failed to broaden, however, and after the covering of shorts had abated prices began to sag.

Sugar ruled fairly firm in spite of lowering of quotations for refined sugars. Leather preferred rallied on the belief that a cash dividend would be declared tomorrow.

As a rule, the net changes were not important, and the market ended apathetic and only steady.

STOCK.	Opening	High	Low	Today's Closing bids.	Friday's Closing bids.
Atchison	15⅛	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	15
Am'n Sugar Refining	123⅞	124	123⅛	123⅞	123⅝
C., C., C. and St. Louis	34½	34⅛	33½	33½	—
Bur. and Quincey	77⅞	78⅜	77⅞	78	77⅞
Chicago Gas	67½	68	67½	67⅞	67⅛
Canada Southern					50½
D., L. and W	160	160	160	160	160½
Erie	14⅜	14½	14⅜	14½	14
Edison Gen. Elec	33⅜	34	33⅜	34	34
American Tobacco	66⅛	66½	65⅞	66¼	66⅞
Jersey Central				105	105
Lake Shore				150	149
National Lead				24⅜	—
Louisville and Nash	50⅜	50⅞	50⅜	50½	49⅞
Missouri Pacific	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	24⅞
Baltimore and Ohio	18⅜	18⅝	18½	18⅜	18
Tenn. Coal and Iron	26⅞	27	26¼	26⅜	26¼
Northwestern	106	106⅛	105½	105⅛	105¾
Southern Railway				9⅜	9⅜
do. pref	29¼	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	29⅞
Northern Pac. pref				15⅜	15⅜
New York Central				96⅛	96⅜
New England				45	45
Omaha					
Pacific Mail	26	26	25¾	25⅞	26
Reading	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
Rock Island	70⅜	70⅜	70	70⅛	69⅞
St. Paul	77⅜	77⅜	77⅛	77⅛	76⅞
Union Pacific	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅞	7⅝
American Cotton Oil				11⅝	12
Western Union				85⅛	85
Dist. and Cattle Feed	18	18	17⅜	17⅜	17⅞
U. S. Leather pref				64⅜	64⅛
Manhattan	104	104	103¼	103⅜	103½

LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Georgia 3½s, 27 to 30 years	102	103	Augusta 7s, L D	113	
Georgia 3½s, 25 to 40 years	102	103	Macon 6s	114	115
Ga. 4½s, 1915	115	115¾	Columbus 5s	103	
Ga. 7s, 1896	100		Rome graded	101½	
Savannah 5s	108	110	Waterworks 6s	106	
Atlanta 8s, 1902	118		Rome 5s	100	101
Atlanta 7s, 1904	116		South Car. 4½s	105	
Atlanta 7s, 1899	107		Newnan 6s, L D	100	103
Atlanta 6s, L D	114		Chattanooga 5s, 1921	100	
Atlanta 6s, S D	100		Col., S. C., gr'd 2s & 4s, 1810	74	
Atlanta 5s, L D	108		Ala., Class A	105	107
Atlanta 4½s	102				

RAILROAD BONDS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Ga. 6s, 1897	102		C., C. & A. 1st 5s, 1909	104	106
Ga. 6s, 1910	112		Atlanta & Char. 1st 7s, 1907	115	
Ga. 6s, 1922	113		do income 6s, 1090	100	
Ga. Pac. 1st	113	115			
S. A. & M. c'tfs.	69	71			

RAILROAD STOCKS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Georgia	170	175	Aug. & Sav	93	
Southwestern	90	92	A. & W. P	100	103
			do deben	101	103

Atlanta Clearing House Statement.

Darwin G. Jones, Manager.
Clearings today..........$ 204,388.10

THE COTTON MARKET.

Spot Cotton Quotations.

Atlanta—Nominal; middling 7¼c.
Liverpool—Easier; middling 4 5-32d.
New York—Easy; middling 8c.
New Orleans—Easy; middling 7⅝c.

The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS 1896	RECEIPTS 1895	SHIPM'TS 1896	SHIPM'TS 1895	STOCKS 1896	STOCKS 1895
Saturday	35	5			2368	3615
Monday	1	1	33		2336	3616
Tuesday						
Wednesday						
Thursday						
Friday						
Total	35	6	33			

McIntyre & Wardwell's Cotton Letter.

By Private Wire to the Paine-Murphy Brokerage Company.

New York, June 1.—Bad crop reports caused a rise here early in the day of 4 to 6 points, but later on there was a reaction which left this crop 4 points higher for the day and the next 1 to 3 lower. Drought is complained of in western and southwestern Texas, and also in parts of Mississippi, Louisiana and the Atlantic states. The signal service prediction is for showers tonight in east and northwestern Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Alabama and Mississippi, as well as North Carolina. This crop month still have more or less support. It is a rather nervous market, and the trading is largely for quick turns. Liverpool declined 1½ to 2 points for futures and was easier on spot with sales of 8,000 bales. In Manchester cloths and yarns were quiet. Bombay receipts for the half week were 19,000, against 33,000 last year. Port receipts today, 2,959, against 1,956 last week, 3,809 last year and 4,863 in 1893. Thus far this week, 5,219, against 4,309 thus far last year. Spots here were easy, but without quotable change; Sales, 226 for spinning and 6,400 delivered on contract. Mobile declined 1-16c. and Charleston, ⅛c. New Orleans was easy with sales of 2,000. Memphis received today 156 bales, Augusta in two days, 35; St. Louis, two days, 103; Houston, 421. Memphis shipped today 447, St. Louis, 1,298, and Houston, 32. If the drought should cause serious and widespread injury it would be natural to expect a sharp upward movement of prices. Just now, however, it is a narrow trading market. We advocate purchases for quick turns.

The following is the range of cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Today's Close	Friday's Close
June	7 66	7 73	7 66	7 71-72	7 68-69
July	7 67	7 71	7 67	7 69-70	7 65-66
August	7 67	7 72	7 67	7 70-71	7 66-67
September	7 11	7 12	7 04	7 04-05	7 06-07
October	7 07	7 08	6 99	6 99-7c	7 02-03
November	7 00	7 00	6 94	6 94-95	6 95-96
December	7 00	7 00	6 94	6 94-95	6 96-97
January	7 03	7 03	6 97	6 97-98	6 99-7c
February	7 07	7 07	7 01	7 01-02	7 03-04
March	7 11	7 11	7 04	7 04-05	7 06-07
April					

Closed steady; sales 94,500 bales.

The following is a statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS 1896	RECEIPTS 1895	EXPORTS 1896	EXPORTS 1895	STOCKS 1896	STOCKS 1895
Saturday	2260	1484	7066	8360	330500	514169
Monday	2959	3809	5182	11233	327276	512357
Tuesday						
Wednesday						
Thursday						
Friday						
Total	5219	5293	12248	19593		

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January	6 75	July	7 30
February	6 78	August	7 26
March		September	6 67
April		October	6 70
May		November	6 67
June	7 30	December	6 71

Closed steady; sales 27,600 bales.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, June 1.—Although Liverpool was lower on continued liquidation of long accounts and some selling by spinners, our market opened with a better tone, which has been maintained with small transactions in the summer deliveries, though the pressure to sell the new crop deliveries has been continuous for southern account. Conservative houses are disposed to be cautious after this sharp decline because of the large short interest now existing in the market and the small supply in sight. We hear little now of the strong statistical position, which was such a marked feature in the market last autumn, but it is now acknowledged that supply on September 1st will be less than since 1889-90. Although should anything occur to mar the present outlook for the new crop, the spinners of the world would realize that reserved supplies were greatly reduced and seek to secure forward deliveries of cotton. Some complaints are coming to hand from Texas and from Galveston and we hear that the outlook for an extreme estimate is ticklish with the outlook for conservative estimates more favorable. August closes at the best prices of the day, with the distant positions rather lower than on Friday last. It is supposed that the short interest, especially in the summer deliveries, has been increased during the past few days.

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, June 1.—(Special.)—Liverpool again showed a downward tendency today, but Texas telegrams reporting continued and urgent need of rain caused a rally of a few points soon after the opening. The improvement was soon lost, however, and the market was heavy during most of the day. August opened at 7.67, advanced to 7.72, reacted to 7.68 and closed at 7.70 bid, with the tone steady. December opened at 7c and closed at 6.94 bid. The crop outlook will henceforth rule the market. We still favor sales on rallies.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

New York, June 1.—Cotton advanced 4 to 6 points but reacted and lost part of the improvement, closing 4 points higher on this crop and 1 to 3 lower on the next, with the tone quiet and steady and the sales 94,500 bales.

Today's Features—Bears were nervous early in the day owing to unfavorable crop reports from not a few sections of the south. In Texas the crop is on the whole about one week late, according to the latest reports, and the drought in some sections of that state is reported to be serious. Houston telegrams report that rain was badly needed in the western and southwestern portions of Texas. The morning telegraph correspondence to the exchange reported the weather clear and hot in Mississippi. Dispatches from Brookhaven and Hazelhurst, Miss., state that the crops were suffering terribly for want of rain. Monroe and Amite, La., telegraphed that hot, dry winds were causing material damage in that state and that large numbers of plow stock were dying. Then the weather is said to be too dry in some parts of the Atlantic states. New Orleans was higher, shorts were covering and prices were advanced. Then came a reaction in which even this crop months participated, though they finally closed higher. The next crop, however, ended slightly lower, for cotton operators, as a rule, do not believe that the crop has yet been seriously injured. Liverpool closed lower, Manchester was quiet, and trade at Fall River and Providence was quiet.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, June 1.—The month opens with a quiet dry goods market in both commission and jobbing circles. There is but a light attendance of out-of-town buyers present, resident representatives are operating lightly and the mail order demand has hardly been up to the average. The market is at the present time in common with other branches of business, largely under the influence of political possibilities.

Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, June 1—12:15 p. m.—Cotton spot, demand moderate with prices easier; middling uplands 4 5-82; sales 8,000 bales; American 7,200; speculation and export 500; receipts 13,000; American 10,500; uplands low middling clause June delivery 4 2-64, 4 1-64, 3 63-64, 3 62-64; June and July delivery 4 1-64, 4, 3 63-64, 3 62-64, 3 63-64, 3 62-64; July and August delivery—; August and September delivery 3 63-64, 3 92-64, 3 31, 3 60-64, 3 61-64; September and October delivery 3 57-64, 3 56-64, 3 55-64; October and November delivery 3 54-64, 3 52-64, 3 51-64; November and December delivery 3 52-64, 3 50-64, 3 51-64; December and January delivery 3 52-64, 3 51-64; January and February delivery 3 52-64, 3 51-64; futures opened steady with demand moderate.

Liverpool, June 1—4:00 p. m.— Uplands low middlings clause June delivery 4., 4 1-64; June and July delivery 3 63-64, 4; July and August delivery 3 63-64, buyers; August and September delivery 3 61-64, 3 62-64; September and October delivery 3 56-64, sellers; October and November delivery 3 52-64, 3 53-64; November and December delivery 3 50-64, 3 51-64; December and January delivery 3 50-64, 3 51-64; January and February delivery 3 50-64, 3 51-64; February and March delivery 3 51-64, 3 52-64; futures closed very steady.

New York, June 1—Cotton easy; sales 6,626 bales; middling uplands 8; middling gulf 8¼; net receipts 1 bales; gross 33; stock 122,900.

Galveston, June 1—Cotton, holiday; middling —; net receipts 63 bales; gross 63; sales none; stock 16,503.

Norfolk, June 1—Cotton nominal; middling 7⅛; net receipts 547 bales; gross 547; sales 154; stock 11,981; exports coastwise 82.

Baltimore, June 1—Cotton nominal; middling 8⅛; net receipts none bales; gross 105; sales none; stock 15,762.

Boston, June 1—Cotton, holiday; middling —; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock none.

Wilmington, June 1—Cotton firm; middling 7⅜; net receipts 587 bales; gross 587; sales none; stock 6,126; exports coastwise.

Philadelphia, June 1—Cotton quiet; middling 8¼; net receipts 157 bales; gross 157; sales none; stock 7,232.

Savannah, June 1—Cotton quiet; middling 7⅜; net receipts 426 bales; gross 426; sales 6; stock 11,519; exports to continent 1,700; coastwise 2,000.

New Orleans, June 1—Cotton easy; middling 7⅝; net receipts 1,101 bales; gross 1,101; sales 2,000; stock 109,820.

Mobile, June 1—Cotton easy; middling 7¼; net receipts 11 bales; gross 11; sales 109; stock 8,498; exports coastwise.

Memphis, June 1—Cotton steady; middling 7⅝; net receipts 156 bales; shipments 449; sales 50; stock 33,545.

Augusta, June 1—Cotton steady; middling 7¾; net receipts 35 bales; shipments 135; sales 52; stock 7,952.

Charleston, June 1—Cotton quiet; middling 7⅜; net receipts 67 bales; gross 67; sales none; stock 14,966; exports coastwise 482.

Houston, June 1—Cotton, holiday; middling —; net receipts 421 bales; shipments 32; sales none; stock 17,780.

Provisions.

Atlanta, June 1—Clear rib sides, boxed, 4⅜c; clear sides, 4⅛c; ice-cured bellies, 7c. Sugar-cured hams, 10@12c; California, 7¾; Breakfast bacon, 8@10c, Lard, best quality, 5½c; second quality, 5¼c; compound, 4⅞c.

St. Louis, June 1.—Pork, standard mess $6.87½. Lard, prime steam 3.90@4.05. Dry salt meats, shoulders, 3.75; long clear 3.90; clear ribs 4.12½; short clear 4.12½. Bacon, boxed shoulders 4.50; long clear 4.50; clear ribs 4.62½; short clear 4.62½.

New York, June 1—Pork quiet and steady; old mess $8.00@8.50. Middles nominal; short clear —. Lard dull and lower; western steam 4.30 asked; city steam 4.00; options, July 4.40.

Chicago, June 1.—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $6.85@6.90. Lard $4.05@4.07½. Short ribs loose, 3.65@3.70. Dry salt shoulders, boxed, 4.12½@4.37½; short clear sides, boxed, 3.75@3.87½.

Cincinnati, June 1—Pork quiet but firm; mess $7.50. Lard steady; steam leaf 4.62½; kettle 4.62½. Bacon quiet; shoulders 4.50; shortribs 4.37½; short clear sides 4.62½.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, June 1. — Turpentine firm at 24c for regulars; sales 491 casks; receipts 2,040. Rosin firm; sales 2,500 bbls; receipts 3,668; A, B, C, D E, $1.40; F $1.45; G $1.50; H, $1.62½; I $1.65; K. $1.70; M $1.80; N $1.90; windowglass $2.05; waterwhite $2.20.

Wilmington, June 1—Rosin steady; strained $1.32½; good strained $1.37½; spirits turpentine dull; machin 23½; irregulars 23; tar steady at $1.00; crude turpentine firm; hard $1.30; soft $1.70; virgin, $1.80.

Charleston, June 1.—Turpentine firm at 23c bid. Rosin firm; good strained, $1.10@1.25.

Live Stock.

Chicago, June 1.—Cattle steady; receipts 14,000; common to extra steers $3.35@4.55; stockers and feeders $2.80@3.90; cows and bulls 1.60@3.25; Texans $2.30@4.00; western rangers —. Hogs—; receipts —; heavy packing and shipping lots $2.90@3.10; common to choice mixed $2.95@3.25; choice assorted 3.25@3.35; light $3.05@3.40; pigs $2.50@3.35. Sheep strong and 10@15c higher; receipts 16,000; inferior to choice $3.50@4.10; lambs $3.50@5.95.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, June 1.—Apples, $5.00@5.50 ₩ barrel. Lemons, Messina, $4.00@4.50. Oranges, none. Bananas, straights, $1.25@1.50; culls, 75@$1.00. Figs, 11@11½c. Raisins, new California, $1.10@1.25; ¼ boxes, 50@60c. Currants, 6½@7c. Leghorn citron, 13c. Nuts, almonds, 13c; pecans, 7¼@8c. Brazil, 7½@8c; filbers, 11½c; walnuts, 10@11c; mixed nuts, 8@10c. Peanuts, Virginia electric light, 5@6; fancy hand-picked, 3½@5c; North Carolina, 3@4; Georgia, 3@3½c.

SPECIAL SALE OF HAMMOCKS.

Eight varieties. Mexican Sea Grass Hammocks from 75c to $1.50. Palmer's finest quality Cotton Hammocks without pillow, with pillow and with pillow and fringe. All this year's stock, and the finest selection of Hammocks ever brought to the city. Prices on Cotton Hammocks ranging from $1.50 to $4.00. If you do not live in the city, write for a descriptive circular, mailed free. Sporting Goods and Bicycle Catalogues sent on request.

The Clarke Hardware Co.,
33 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

ARTISTIC HARDWARE



is as necessary for the modern dwelling as furniture, carpets, draperies, etc. The design should match the style of architecture in order to have a pleasing effect. We have all the late designs and finish in our new sample room, and will take pleasure in showing and giving estimates. All the leading style door hangers, and we especially recommend the Coburn Trolley Track Hanger. Nox-em-all and Pennbrand building papers will add much to the comfort of your residence and but little to the cost.

The Clarke Hardware Co.,
33 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

S. R. JOHNSON, AUCTIONEER.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Agreeable to the terms of the will of Mrs. M. A. Davis, late of Fulton county, will be sold at the courthouse door of said county on the first Tuesday in July next, within the legal hours of sale, the following, to-wit: A house and lot in the city of Atlanta fronting eighty-two (82) feet on Ezzard street, fifty-five (55) feet on Ella street, forty-seven (47) feet on Edgewood avenue and eighty-two (82) feet on the property of Joel Hurt, or the East Atlanta Land Company. Also at the same time and place, a lot in Hollywood cemetery; lot No. 219 in block D. 12x18 square feet. Sold as the property of Mrs. M. A. Davis, late of said county, deceased. Terms cash. This May 7, 1895.

Persons desiring to examine the house and lot on Edgewood avenue can refer to Harris & Nutting, Wall street, Atlanta.

J. H. DAVIS,
M. J. COFER,
Executors.

June 2 9 16 23

Potts-Thompson Liquor Co.,

Wholesale Dealers in

FINE WHISKIES

7 AND 9 DECATUR ST., KIMBALL HOUSE.

Distillers of Stone Mountain Corn Whisky and Agents for Malt Nutrine and Budweiser Bottled Beer, the best and purest of any made in America. 'Phone 48.

R. F. MADDOX, President. J. W. RUCKER, W. L. PEEL, Vice Presidents. T. J. PEEPLES, Cashier. G. A. NICOLSON, Asst. Cashier.

MADDOX-RUCKER BANKING CO.

Capital and Surplus $200,000. Stockholders' Liability $320,000.

Solicit accounts of individuals, firms, corporations and banks, upon favorable terms. No interest allowed on open accounts subject to check. In our Savings Department we furnish books and receive amounts from $1.00 up to $5,000, on which interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. For out of town customers we issue certificates of deposit, bearing interest at 4 per cent. Withdrawals can be made only on presentation of the book or certificate.

may 10-1y

W. A. HEMPHILL, President. SAM'L YOUNG, CHAS. RUNNETTE, Vice Presidents. J. C. KIRKPATRICK, Cashier.

The Atlanta Trust and Banking Co

Corner Alabama and Broad Streets, Atlanta, Ga.

Accounts of firms, corporations and individuals solicited on terms consistent with legitimate banking.

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No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
†35	Washington	5 20 am	†35	Greenville	6 00 am
†13	Jacksonville	5 50 am	† 8	Brunswick	7 20 am
† 8	Chattanooga	7 00 am	†13	Chattanooga	7 30 am
†26	Tallapoosa	8 20 am	†12	Richmond	7 50 am
17	Lula	8 30 am	†88	Washington	12 00 n'n
†19	Fort Valley	10 30 am	† 9	Chattanooga	1 50 pm
† 9	Macon	11 15 am	†20	Fort Valley	4 00 pm
†38	Birmingham	11 40 am	†10	Macon	4 10 pm
†10	Chattanooga	1 30 pm	†37	Birmingham	4 15 pm
†37	Washington	3 55 pm	18	Lula	4 35 pm
† 7	Brunswick	7 55 pm	†25	Tallapoosa	6 20 pm
†14	Chattanooga	8 15 pm	†14	Jacksonville	8 35 pm
†11	Richmond	9 30 pm	† 7	Chattanooga	10 00 pm
†36	Gr'nv'le, Miss.	10 00 pm	†36	Washington	11 15 pm

Central of Georgia Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
101	Hapeville	6 45 am	100	Hapeville	5 40 am
† 3	Savannah	7 45 am	102	Hapeville	7 00 am
103	Hapeville	8 05 am	† 2	Savannah	7 30 am
† 11	Macon	10 45 am	104	Hapeville	8 30 am
105	Hapeville	9 50 am	108	Hapeville	12 15 pm
109	Hapeville	2 00 pm	110	Hapeville	2 45 pm
111	Hapeville	4 00 pm	† 12	Macon	4 30 pm
113	Hapeville	6 05 pm	112	Hapeville	4 35 pm
115	Hapeville	7 20 pm	114	Hapeville	6 10 pm
† 1	Savannah	8 05 pm	† 4	Savannah	7 50 pm
‡117	Hapeville	10 40 am	‡116	Hapeville	9 00 am
‡119	Hapeville	2 45 pm	‡118	Hapeville	12 50 pm

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
† 3	Nashville	7 00 am	† 2	Nashville	8 05 am
73	Rome	8 30 am	† 6	Chattanooga	3 00 pm
† 5	Chattanooga	12 10 pm	72	Rome	5 30 pm
† 1	Nashville	7 10 pm	† 4	Nashville	8 20 pm

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
12	Newnan	7 35 am	†35	Montgomery	5 35 am
14	College Park	10 00 am	11	College Park	8 10 am
†38	Selma	11 40 am	13	Palmetto	11 50 am
16	Palmetto	2 20 pm	†33	Montgomery	2 15 pm
18	College Park	3 50 pm	15	College Park	2 30 pm
†34	Montgomery	6 30 pm	†37	Selma	4 20 pm
†36	Selma	11 05 pm	17	Newnan	5 45 pm
‡26	Newnan	10 20 am	‡27	Newnan	1 00 pm

Georgia Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
† 3	Augusta	5 00 am	† 2	Augusta	7 15 am
9	Covington	7 45 am	†28	Augusta	2 55 pm
†27	Augusta	12 15 pm	10	Covington	6 15 pm
† 1	Augusta	6 10 pm	† 4	Augusta	11 10 pm

Seaboard Air-Line.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
† 41	Norfolk	5 20 am	†402	Washington	11 45 am
†403	Washington	6 45 pm	† 38	Norfolk	8 10 pm

†Daily. ‡Sunday only. Other trains daily except Sunday.

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The following Schedule in effect May 24, 1896

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 35 Daily	No. 33 Daily	No. 37 Daily
Leave Atlanta	5 35 a m	4 20 p m	2 15 p m
Arrive Newnan	6 45 a m	5 25 p m	3 40 p m
Arrive LaGrange	7 46 a m	6 28 p m	4 49 p m
Arrive West Point	8 16 a m	6 55 p m	4 18 p m
Arrive Opelika	9 00 a m	7 35 p m	5 45 p m
Arrive Columbus	10 15 a m		
Arrive Montgomery	10 45 a m	9 20 p m	8 35 p m
Arrive Selma		11 30 p m	
Arrive Pensacola	6 10 p m	5 30 a m	
Arrive Mobile	4 10 p m	3 05 a m	
Arrive New Orleans	8 30 p m	7 40 a m	
Arrive Houston	8 45 a m	10 50 p m	

NORTH BOUND.	No. 38 Daily	No. 34 Daily	No. 38 Daily
Leave Houston	5 50 a m		6 55 p m
Leave New Orleans	7 50 p m		7 10 a m
Leave Mobile	12 20 a m		12 20 p m
Leave Pensacola	11 25 p m		12 30 p m
Leave Selma			3 20 p m
Leave Montgomery	6 20 a m	11 30 a m	5 45 p m
Leave Columbus		1 30 p m	
Arrive Opelika	8 16 a m	2 00 p m	7 38 p m
Arrive West Point	8 55 a m	3 19 p m	8 20 p m
Arrive LaGrange	9 25 a m	3 47 p m	8 48 p m
Arrive Newnan	10 27 a m	4 56 p m	9 50 p m
Arrive Atlanta	11 40 a m	6 30 p m	11 05 p m

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THE SUPREME COURT

Decisions Rendered Saturday, June 1, 1896.

REPORTED FOR THIS PAPER

By Peeples and Stevens, Reporters of the Supreme Court of the State of Georgia.

Justice Atkinson, being providentially absent, did not participate in these decisions.

Smith et al. v. Georgia Warehouse and Compress Company, et al. Practice in supreme court.

Simmons, C. J.—1. An assignment of error in a bill of exceptions, complaining of a failure of a judge to strike from an answer to an equitable petition "the parts thereof referring to the alleged action or conduct of" a named party, "its general counsel or other persons not parties to the petition, does not sufficiently identify the parts of the answer to which the omission related, and cannot be considered here, even if the exception could be treated as assigning error upon a refusal to strike the parts of the answer intended to be designated.

2. This being an application for an injunction, and there having been no attempt whatever to brief the evidence introduced at the hearing, which evidence consisted of numerous affidavits and other documents, and the same being set forth without any abbreviation in the bill of exceptions, and being also brought up in the record, thus duplicating many writings, and the immaterial and irrelevant parts of the same appearing in both places, there was a complete failure to comply with the law as to bringing evidence to this court; and there being no assignment of error which can be dealt with without reference to the evidence, the writ of error must be dismissed. Cash v. Lowry, 91 Georgia, 188, and cases there cited. See also Kirby v. Lippincott, this term.

Writ of error dismissed.

Preston, Jordan & Ayer, J. M. Stubbs, J. E. Hightower and Minter Wimberly, for plaintiff in error.

A. F. Daley and P. L. Wade, contra.

Ashley, administrator, v. Howard, sheriff, et al. Practice in supreme court.

Simmons, C. J.—1. The bill of exceptions having been filed in the office of the clerk of the superior court on the first day of August, 1895, and it affirmatively appearing from the certificates of the clerk that one of the attorneys for the plaintiffs in error, upon the day of such filing, took the bill of exceptions from the office of the clerk below and kept the same until the 3d of October, 1895, thus preventing the clerk from transmitting the same together with a transcript of the record to this court within the time prescribed by law, the writ of error must be dismissed. Code, sections 4272(d), 4272(e); Farrar v. Oglesby, 84 Georgia 188.

2. The correctness of the clerk's certificate cannot be called in question by the voluntary affidavits of counsel filed in this court.

Writ of error dismissed.

T. L. Grimer and Roberts & Burch, for plaintiff in error.

Anderson, Felder & Davis, J. M. Stubbs and J. E. Hightower, contra.

Jackson v. Miles et al. Before Judge Butt. Muscogee superior court.

Simmons, C. J.—Where an ordinary action upon an open account in a city court against certain persons described as trustees of a named church, there being in the declaration no description of or reference to any realty, resulted in a general verdict for the plaintiff, upon which a judgment was entered against "the defendants, as trustees, as aforesaid," and also against a specified parcel of realty; and where, upon a proper petition filed in behalf of the church by its deacons and members, alleging that this realty belonged to the church, the judge of the superior court passed an order granting an interlocutory injunction restraining the sale of such realty under an execution based upon the judgment rendered by the city court, and this order was affirmed by the supreme court: Held,

1. That upon the return of the remittitur from this court, there was no error in refusing to pass an order in effect vacating the verdict and judgment rendered in the city court and reinstating the original action for another trial in that court.

2. Nor was there any error in entering a judgment perpetually enjoining the execution in question from proceeding against the realty above mentioned, there being no issue of fact to be tried, and such injunction being the only lawful and proper result of the proceedings, so far as related to the sale of this realty.

Judgment affirmed.

D. L. Farmer and Blandford & Grimes, for plaintiff in error.

W. A. Wimbish and J. H. Worrill, contra.

Bergan v. Magnus & Co. Before Judge Willis. City court of Columbus.

Lumpkin, J.—1. Where goods were sold for cash, to be paid for on delivery, the prepayment of the price being a condition precedent of the sale, the mere fact that the buyer obtained possession did not operate to pass the title to him, and notwithstanding such possession the title remained in the seller, the purchase money not having been paid.

2. The evidence was simply sufficient to warrant the judge, who tried the case without a jury, in finding for the claimant; and irrespective of the various rulings complained of, the judgment was manifestly right and will not be disturbed.

Judgment affirmed.

Miller, Wynn & Miller, for plaintiff in error.

Carson & Williams, contra.

Reese v. Hood. Before Judge Butt. Muscogee superior court.

Simmons, C. J.—1. Where one executed and delivered to another several promissory notes, and after a number of partial payments had been made and credited upon the same the notes were lost, and thereupon the debtor paid to the creditor $329, and the parties entered into a written agreement reciting that the creditor claimed that there was still due upon the notes $500, while the debtor claimed that only $187 remained due thereon, and stipulating that if the notes were found and showed a greater sum than $329 to be due thereon, the debtor was to pay the difference between the latter amount and $500, but if they showed a lesser sum to be due upon them than $329, the creditor was to refund the excess: Held, that this was not an accord and satisfaction of the original notes, the same having been afterwards found, and it appearing that even after allowing the debtor credit for the $329 a considerable balance was still due upon one of the notes.

2. It having been shown by parol evidence, which was submitted without objection, that the real meaning of the contract was that the payment of $329 was to be a full settlement of the notes if never found, but that if found "they were to speak for themselves and the amount due thereon was to be paid, if any was due," and that the figures "$500" were inserted at the place last above indicated merely as the creditor's estimate of the amount supposed to be due upon the notes before receiving the $329, the latter, in an action upon one of the notes which was still unpaid, could recover the balance actually due thereon, and was not limited to a recovery of $171, the difference between $329 and $500.

3. The evidence warranted the verdict, and there was no error of law.

Judgment affirmed.

J. L. Willis, for plaintiff in error.

H. C. Cameron and W. H. McCrory, contra.

Columbus Iron Works Company et al. v. Pou Brothers. Before Judge Butt. Muscogee superior court.

Lumpkin, J.—1. Where a garnishment upon a judgment was sued out under section 3538 of the code, in a county other than that in which the judgment was rendered, and the requirements of that section as to making certifying and returning copies of the garnishment, affidavit and bond were not complied with, there could be no lawful judgment upon the garnishment in favor of the plaintiff, either against a surety upon a bond given to dissolve the garnishment, or against the garnishee.

2. Irrespective of many of the questions presented by the bill of exceptions, the judgment rendered was manifestly unauthorized by law.

Judgment reversed.

Miller, Wynn & Miller and Brannon, Hatcher & Martin, for plaintiffs in error.

H. V. Hargett and Wimbish & Worrill, contra.

Tillman v. Fontaine. Before Judge Willis. City court of Columbus.

Simmons, C. J.—1. An entry of a levy upon an execution against George H. Fontaine described certain crops and stated that they were in the possession of a named person "as agent of George H. Fontaine, on the plantation of the defendant, which is known as 'Fontaine upper place' in Stewart county." Another entry of a levy upon this execution described other crops and stated that they were in the possession of another named person, "agent for the defendant on defendant's plantation in Early county." Held, that on the trial of a claim to this property, it was error to sustain a motion by the claimant to strike from the first entry all the words above quoted. So much of this entry as related to the alleged agency ought to have been stricken, but so much thereof as showed the property to be "on the plantation known as 'Fontaine upper place' in Stewart county" should have been allowed to remain. There was no error in striking from the second entry the words quoted, except that those which showed the plantation to be located in Early county should have been allowed to remain.

2. Declarations of the defendant in fi. fa., made after the suit was brought which resulted in the judgment the plaintiff was then seeking to enforce and shortly before that judgment was rendered, to the effect that the defendant had sold the lands in question to the claimant, were not admissible in the latter's favor; and it was error to compel the plaintiff to read answers to cross-interrogatories propounded to his witness by which such declarations were shown.

3. Letters written by the defendant in execution during the year in which the judgment was rendered, both before and after its date, to an overseer upon one of the plantations, giving directions as to the cultivation of the crop subsequently under levy, and as to the management of the farm during that year, and relating to other like matters, were admissible in evidence for the plaintiff as acts of the defendant tending to show possession and control by him.

4. Declarations of the defendant in fi. fa., made under oath as a witness at a former trial of the same case, in disparagement of the claimant's title, were not admissible in evidence against her.

5. The question of a fraudulent transfer of title from the defendant in execution to the claimant being indirectly, if not directly, involved in this case, it was error to refuse to allow the plaintiff to prove that the defendant was insolvent at or about the time such alleged transfer was made, if made at all.

6. For a like reason it was error to reject the taxbooks when offered in evidence by the plaintiff for the purpose of showing that the claimant gave in no property for taxation, and as tending to show she had no means with which to purchase the lands in dispute.

7. The plaintiff having introduced evidence showing that the defendant in execution had for fifteen or twenty years before the judgment been in possession of the land on which the crops levied upon were raised, that the overseer and the hands on these lands had all been employed and paid by him, that he managed and directed the farming operation thereon both before and after judgment, and that the claimant had never been upon the premises nor exercised any control or acts of ownership over the same, this was sufficient to shift the onus and put the claimant upon proof of her title; and it was therefore error to dismiss the levy upon the ground that the plaintiff had shown neither title nor possession in the defendant since the judgment.

Judgment reversed.

Brannon, Hatcher & Martin, for plaintiff in error.

W. A. Wimbish and McNeill & Levy, contra.

Ogletree v. Andrews. Before Judge Butt. Chattahoochee superior court.

Lumpkin, J.—1. Where a plea to the jurisdiction in a civil action was made to the judgment, he could not afterwards raise the question of jurisdiction by an affidavit of illegality.

2. Under the evidence submitted, there was no error in directing a verdict in favor of the plaintiff in execution.

Judgment affirmed.

Miller & Miller, for plaintiff in error.

E. J. Wynn and J. H. Worrill, contra.

Patterson, administrator, v. Blanchard, survivor. Before Judge Butt. Muscogee superior court.

Lumpkin, J.—Although, as held by this court in Isbell v. Branchard, 94 Ga. 675, a foreign administrator de bonis non could not be made a party plaintiff to an action brought in a court in this state by his predecessor in the trust whose letters had abated, and thus keep that case in court, it does not follow that the original right of action was lost. While the particular action abated, the cause of action remained of force, and could be asserted in a new and independent suit by the administrator de bonis non.

2. The action being by an administrator for money deposited by his intestate, a nonresident of this state, with a partnership of which the defendant was the survivor, and based upon a "writing obligatory" acknowledging the receipt from the intestate for her account, of a specified sum, and concluding with the words: "We are to allow you 8 per cent on the amount," but specifying no time for payment; and the declaration alleging that the intestate died in 1884 without having demanded payment of the sum so deposited, and that there had been no representation upon her estate until 1891, when for the first time her administrator demanded payment and the same was refused, it was error to dismiss the action on the ground that the same was barred by the statute of limitations. There was no liability to pay until after demand; and consequently the statute of limitations did not begin to run in favor of the debtor until after demand had been duly made and payment refused.

Judgment reversed.

L. F. Garrard, Goetchius & Chappell, Blandford & Grimes and T. Y. Crawford, for plaintiff in error.

Brannon, Hatcher & Martin and W. A. Little, contra.

Kimbrough v. Kimbrough. Before Judge Butt. Muscogee superior court.

Simmons, C. J.—1. Where a husband with his own money purchased and paid for a home, and deliberately and intentionally had the same conveyed to his wife, with no understanding or agreement that he was in any event to have an interest in the title, the transaction amounted to a gift from the husband to the wife, and as between them the property became absolutely her separate estate.

2. Where the husband and wife took joint possession of the property thus conveyed, and after they had lived together for a time she was forced by mistreatment and cruelty on his part to leave the premises, and he remained in possession, he was in law her tenant at sufferance, and upon his refusing to surrender possession to her when so demanded, it was her right to sue out a dispossessory warrant for the purpose of ejecting him.

Judgment affirmed.

H. V. Hargett and J. H. Worrill, for plaintiff in error.

C. J. Thornton, contra.

Jones v. Pitts & Son. Before Judge Butt. Talbot superior court.

Lumpkin, J.—1. Where, after sustaining a demurrer to a particular paragraph of a plea, the plea was amended and the court then 'set aside said demurrer," the defendant had no cause of complaint.

2. Striking on demurrer one paragraph of a plea is not cause for reversal when it appears that another paragraph containing substantially the same averments, which was neither demurred to nor stricken, was afterwards voluntarily withdrawn by the defendant.

3. Alleged errors in a verdict cannot be corrected by direct exceptions to the verdict in a bill of exceptions.

4. The bill of exceptions in the present case contains no clear and distinct assignment of error.

Judgment affirmed.

Henry Persons & Son and Bull & Perryman, for plaintiff in error.

J. H. McGhee and Brannon, Hatcher & Martin, contra.

THE FIRST AMERICAN BABY.

A Romantic but True Story of Early Virginia Life.

From The New York World.

Almost three hundred years ago, when Queen Elizabeth was reigning in England, there was a baby born that was a very interesting baby, indeed, for many reasons. As the young parents bent over their little girl they thought, of course, that there was not another such baby in the whole world; and there was a grand old man with long silvery beard falling over his high ruff and his velvet doublet, who called the little stranger his pet and kissed her as if she was his own.

But this was not what made the baby famous.

It was long ago, you see, before the English had a single settlement upon the mainland of America. But a number of energetic men at the English court were greatly interested in colonizing the new land. Foremost among them was Sir Walter Raleigh, of whom you have heard.

It was Raleigh that fitted out the colony that landed at Roanoke island, off the coast of North Carolina, a beautiful green land full of cedars, sassafras, palms and flowers, where the birds sung the year round. Annanias and Eleanor Dare, the father and mother of our baby, were among these settlers. Their child was born about a month after the landing of the colonists, August 18, 1587.

In the little wooden chapel, two or three weeks after the event, the colonists assembled one bright day to attend the baptism and christening of the little stranger. The font was the family's silver wash ewer and the sponsor was Governor White himself, the baby's grandfather. Thereafter she was known as Virginia Dare, a sweet and appropriate name for this pretty wild flower that bloomed all alone on that desolate coast. She was the first child born of English parents in America and was the only white baby then living on this continent.

About the time that Virginia was cutting her first teeth there came very distressing times to the colony. There was great need of supplies, and it was determined to send to England for them. Governor White went himself and never saw his little granddaughter again.

It was three years before the governor returned to Roanoke island. He was kept in England by the Spanish invasion, and after the winds and the waves had shattered the dreaded Armada, it was some time before Raleigh could get together the men and supplies that were needed by the far-off colony. At last the ship was ready and White took his departure, but he had not sailed far when his vessel was overtaken by a Spanish cruiser and captured.

White himself escaped in a boat, and after many days reached England again. Then he had to wait for another ship, and the weary old man saw day after day go by before he left the chalk cliffs of England behind him. After long, anxious months he approached the new land.

You can fancy how he strained his eyes to catch the first sign of life among the green trees. It was near sunset and he expected to see the smoke rising from the chimneys and the settlers hurrying in from the fields to eat their evening meal, or crowding down to greet the long looked-for arrivals. But no such cheering sight met his gaze. There stood the cabins, but they were deserted; not a single human soul was visible.

They landed and walked up the grass-grown paths. Vines and climbers festooned the doorways and a herd of deer were feeding on the ripe melons and cucumbers.

A dreary stillness reigned everywhere. In the home of Dare stood the cradle that had held little Virginia, as if she had left it but a moment before. A little shoe lay on the floor beside it—that was all.

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MEETINGS.

A regular communication of Georgia lodge No. 96, F. and A. M., will be held in Masonic hall, Chamber of Commerce building, this (Tuesday) evening, at 8 o'clock sharp. The entered apprentice degree will be conferred. Brethren duly qualified are cordially invited.

GEORGE W. CASE, W. M.
M. Z. CRIST, Secretary.

Dissolution Notice.

The firm of Donehoo & Glynn is this day dissolved by W. D. Glynn retiring. E. F. Donehoo will collect all debts due said firm and pay all indebtedness of same. June 1, 1896.

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100 Imported Clay Worsted Suits, 34 to 40.
50 Light-Color Cheviot Suits, 34 to 40.
100 dozen Men's Medium Pants and Boys' Knee Pants.
25 dozen Men's Hats, regular sizes.
300 Men's Odd Vests, Clay and Serges, 36 to 42.
500 dozen Men's and Ladies' Shoes, regular sizes.
300 Misses' and Children's Shoes, regular sizes.
200 Smyrna Rugs, from 18 to 48 inches.
150 Comforts, all large.
50 dozen Laundered Negligee Shirts.
40,000 Cigars, all grades.
200 Picture Frames, not two alike.
200 Picture Frames, all sizes.
50 dozen Souvenir Spoons, sterling plate.
5,000 Ladies' Untrimmed Hats, for Milliners.
25 dozen fine Cologne, all sizes.

These goods must be sold without reserve. Look out for these great bargains, and be sure that you are on hand WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3d, at 10:30 a. m. By the

Fulton Auction & Commission Co

64 PEACHTREE AND 63 NORTH BROAD.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON. [London-Paris.]
TWIN SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing 10 a. m.
ST. LOUIS.....June 3. | PARIS.....June 13
BERLIN.....June 6. | NEW YORK...June 17
ST. PAUL.....June 10. | ST. LOUIS...June 24.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
WESTERNLAND.....Wednesday, June 3, noon.
BERLIN.....Saturday, June 6, 10 a. m.
SOUTHWARK.....Wednesday, June10. 9.30, a.m
NOORDLAND.....Wednesday, June 17, noon

International Navigation Co.,
Pier 14, North river. Office, Bowling Green, N.Y.
R. D. MANN & CO., 6 Kimball House.
T. PAULay 20. FRIESLAND May 20, Noon.

Mrs. M. E. Webb vs. H. H. Webb, No. 2998, spring term, 1896, Fulton superior court. To H. H. Webb, Greeting—By order of the court, I hereby notify you that on the 26th day of November, 1895, Mrs. M. E. Webb filed asuit against you for a divorce, returnable to the spring term, 1896, of said court, under the foregoing caption.

You are further notified to be present at said court, to be held on the first Monday in September, 1896, to answer plaintiff's complaint. In default thereof the court will proceed as to justice shall appertain.

Witness, the honorable J. H. Lumpkin, judge of said court, this, the 8th day of April, 1896. G. H. TANNER,
Clerk Superior Court, Fulton County, Ga.
may 5-26-June 2-30th.

PROPOSITIONS

For Purchase of Output of Chair Factory and Lease of Convict Labor of Kentucky Penitentiary, at Frankfort.

Propositions will be received until 12 m. on the 10th day of June, 1896, by the board of sinking fund commissioners of the state of Kentucky for the purchase of the output of the chair plant in the Kentucky penitentiary at Frankfort. This chair plant has a capacity of about 1,200 chairs per day, of standard grades and styles.

Propositions will also be received at the same time for the lease of the labor of from 400 to 500 convicts not employed in the chair factory. The state will furnish parties leasing these convicts a shoproom and motive power sufficient to run any kind of manufacturing business which will employ that number of men. These men will be leased either as a whole or in smaller numbers, to suit bidders.

Send propositions to or correspond with the undersigned at Frankfort, Ky.

SAM H. STONE,
Auditor and Secretary Board.
may22 7t eod

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Notice is hereby given to all concerned that I have filed with the clerk of the superior court of said county my petition addressed to said court returnable to the next term thereof, to be held on the first Monday in September next, it being made returnable to that term by special order of the court, for the removal of the disabilities imposed upon me by my intermarriage with Cornelia Jacobs, formally, then Carpenter, now Robinson, which application will be heard at the courthouse in said county, at said term, to-wit: September term, 1896, of said court.

This the 20th day of April, 1896.
ROBERT H. CARPENTER.
apr21-9t-tues

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Office Commissioners of Roads and Revenues, Fulton County, Georgia.—Bids for the masonry for Peachtree creek bridge, located about five miles from Atlanta, Ga., on Peachtree road, will be received by the commissioners of roads and revenues of Fulton county at the office of the undersigned until 10 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday, the 15th day of June, 1896.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the clerk, or at the office of Grant Wilkins, engineer, 3½ Peachtree street.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. A. L. KONTZ,
Clerk Commissioners Roads and Revenues, Fulton County, Georgia.
Atlanta, Ga., May 11, 1896.
may12 19 26 june 2 9

THE INK USED ON THIS PAPER
IS FROM
The Standard Printing Ink Co.,
NO. 108 CANAL ST.,
CINCINNATI, O

Office Commissioners Public Printing, Atlanta, Ga., June 1, 1896.—Sealed proposals for doing the public printing as prescribed in section 1040 of the Code of Georgia of 1882, for the next ensuing two years, will be received at the office of the secretary of state, in Atlanta, Ga., for thirty days from this date. All necessary blanks will be furnished upon application to the secretary of state, Atlanta, Ga.
ALLEN D. CANDLER, Secretary of State;
WM. A. WRIGHT, Comptroller General;
R. U. HARDEMAN, Treasurer;
Printing Commissioners.
june2-4t-tues



NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE
Atlanta, Ga. Established 1874.
Treats Club Feet, Diseases of the Spine, Hip Joints, Paralysis, Piles, Fistula, Female and private diseases, Hernia, Rheumatism, Urinary Organs, etc. Send for illustrated circulars.

DOBBS, WEY & CO.

OUR ENTIRE RETAIL STOCK AT FIRST COST

AT COST! Will soon have to move into our new Pryor street store now in course of erection. Hauling Glass and China is expensive and dangerous—drayage and breakage count up rapidly. . . . . .

OUR STOCK AMOUNTS TO $50,000.

During the next thirty days you may buy any article in our retail stock at actual cost. We don't select a few household ornaments and necessities, and mark them at low prices as leaders, baits or decoys. Everything is subjected to the same treatment. We won't sell this at cost and that at a profit—no, not at all. Original cost-marks have not been tampered with. Our instructions to salesmen are to sell everything for the exact amount the cost-mark represents. You know the character of the goods we handle—in variety, elegance, novelty, richness and fineness our Glassware, Chinaware, Ceramics, Lamps, Cutlery, Refrigerators and the like have no equals in this country. Your choice now at bare cost.

Dobbs, Wey & Co.,

61 Peachtree Street.

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SOUTHERN
Shorthand and Business University
ATLANTA, GA.
BOOKKEEPING, SHORTHAND, TELEGRAPHY.
The largest Business School in the South. Awarded the Silver Medal and Highest Honor by the Cotton States and International Exposition. Now is the time to enter. Send for catalogue. Address,
A. C. BRISCOE, Pres., Atlanta, Ga.

CHINA PAINTING TAUGHT IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT
LYCETT'S.
(13 YEARS IN ATLANTA.)
REDUCED RATES FOR SUMMER MONTHS.

New York, New York.
Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
Boarding and Day School for Girls,
30. 32 and 34 East 57th Street.
Special Students admitted.
sat tues thur

A Summer School for Boys
On June 15th instant, at 15 East Street, I will begin, my second annual Summer
SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
My success with boys last summer, as evidenced by the fact that they entered the Boys' High school from the sixth and seventh grades, after a two-months' course in my school, is sufficient to guarantee that satisfaction will be given.
TUITION PER MONTH:
Grammar Course.....$5 00
Latin, Greek and Higher Mathematics. 7 00
W. S. FEATHERSTON,
288 North Boulevard.
June2-13t

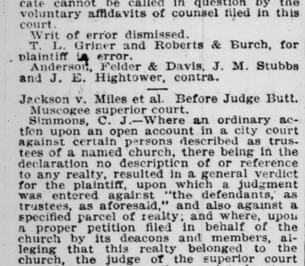
SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S
Business College
AND SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND.
The best and cheapest Business College in America. Time short. Instruction thorough. 4 Penmen. Big demand for graduates. Catalogue free.
SULLIVAN & CRICHTON, Elder Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

WOODWARD LUMBER CO.

ATLANTA, GA.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mouldings, Etc.
Interior house finishings in Pine, Oak and other Hard Woods.
Lumber, Laths and Shingles.
We want your patronage. Do we have it?
Here are some inducements:
All material thoroughly up to grade.
Prompt delivery—no waiting.
All of our Sash are dressed on edges.
We furnish a genuine DOWEL DOOR, which is without question "the door."
WE CLAIM FOR OUR DOORS—
Increased strength and durability—Better joints that will not open from atmospheric change—Superiority in appearance—No unsightly wedges and tenons to interfere in fitting.
Our Veneered Doors and other Hardwood Work of the best quality and workmanship. Send us your list for prices.
TELEPHONE 59.
FACTORY
WHITEHALL ST. AND CENTRAL RAILROAD.

JAPANESE PILE CURE
50c. and $1 per box. 6 for $5. Japanese Pile Ointment, 25 and 50c. per box. Japanese Liver Pellets, 50 pills, 25c.
Will cure all kinds of Piles. Why suffer with this terrible disease? We give written guarantee with 6 $1.00 boxes, to refund the money if not cured. Mailed to any address on receipt of price. The Japanese Pile Cure Company, St. Paul, Minn.
HAMMACK, LUCAS & CO., Cor. Peachtree and Marietta Sts., Atlanta, Ga.

MILTON A. SMITH. WILLIAM A. SIMPSON.
SMITH & SIMPSON,
—DEALERS IN—
Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Pickets, Fence Posts,
Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mantels, Moldings and Builders' Hardware. Lime, Nails and Grates. 375 to 391 Peters street, Atlanta, Georgia. Telephone 565.
may 29-1m fri sun tu



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

In Cut Glass, Solid Silver AND Eancy Goods.

We send goods on selection. Write us before you buy.

We also engrave Wedding Invitations and Visiting Cards. . . . . .

SEND FOR OUR SAMPLES

J. P. STEVENS & BRO.

47 Whitehall

money silver gold

any sort—except counterfeit—we'll exchange good whisky for good money—that's fair—good whisky promotes health—hundreds of barrels of health in our stores—won't you have some?—nothing impure here—we fight adulterated stuff—the other fellows imitate our brands—you know why!!

bluthenthal & bickart "b.&b."

marietta and forsyth streets.

hello! no. 378.

imperial cocktails—the best.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B.M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.

TRADE MARK ARAPAHOE A NEW COLLAR

Not one part but *every* part of HIRES Rootbeer tends toward making it the perfect temperance and healthgiving drink.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

Much refreshment in little bulk,

Liebig COMPANY'S Extract of Beef

That's why you should take it in your traveling bag.

FLY SCREENS

MANUFACTURED BY

WILLINGHAM & CO.

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Stair Work, Every Class of Hard Wood, Yellow and White Pine Finish Mantels.

In fact, we manufacture every article that appertains to the Building of a House.

We have the Best Equipped Factory in the South, with New and IMPROVED MACHINERY.

Send us your bills for estimate before placing your order.

WILLINGHAM & CO.

Telephone 389. Office No. 1 North Forsyth Street. Factory 64 to 84 Elliott St.

DIED IN MAY.

NSURANCE PAID IN MAY.

ATLANTA, GA., May 26th, 1896.

Bankers' Guarantee Fund Life Association:

Gentlemen,—I hereby acknowledge the receipt of your check for $2,016.50, the same being the return of the Guarantee Fund Deposit ($16.50) and the payment of the full amount of insurance ($2,000) held by my husband, Thos. H. Miller, who died on the 2d of this month. Please allow me to thank you for your kindness and promptness in paying this claim. It represents the only insurance carried by my husband, and is surely a godsend to me and my two little children.

Very respectfully,
DAISY MILLER.

For cost call on or address Home Office, Nos. 541 to 545 Equitable Building, Atlanta, Georgia. may30-1m

Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting.

If you want first-class work done and guaranteed at low prices, go to

PAUL & GULLATT, No. 40 N. Broad. 'Phone 401.

LIKE BANQUO'S GHOST

The Case of J. J. Rowe Has Again Been Reached in the Courts.

THE CHARGE IS PERJURY

He Readily Made an Affidavit Which He Is Now Endeavoring To Prove To Be True.

J. J. Rowe, who so willingly testified in the Meyers case that he saw Colonel W. C. Glenn shake hands and speak with members of the jury, is now on trial in the criminal superior court on the charge of perjury.

The case was called yesterday morning before Judge Candler and will not be concluded until this morning. A number of witnesses are being examined and all the testimony was tendered last night and argument will be made today. The state is represented by Solicitor Hill and the defense by Attorney James Austin.

Rowe made an affidavit when a motion was made for a new trial in the Myers case that he was sitting with L. N. Mercier, and as the jury was sent into the jury room, Colonel Glenn and Mr. Clay stopped at the door and shook hands with two of the jurors and spoke to them. As soon as the contents of the affidavit were made public, Colonel Glenn and Mr. Clay were indignant, and a warrant was promptly issued charging Mercier and Rowe with perjury. The men gave bond and their bonds were subsequently forfeited in the criminal court.

Mercier is still at large and though a substantial reward is still outstanding, he has never been captured. Rowe was arrested several weeks ago, and was yesterday placed on trial on the charge.

Hon. A. S. Clay was the first witness placed upon the stand yesterday morning, and he testified that the affidavit was untrue and denied that he or Colonel Glenn ever spoke to or even bowed to any member of the Myers jury.

Colonel Glenn testified that the affidavit was without foundation, as he and Mr. Clay passed out of the jury room before the jury was admitted.

The Myers jury was present, and the jurors testified that no one spoke to them. The evidence against Rowe is very strong and the indications are that he will be convicted today.

News of the Courts.

Four courts were in session yesterday.

Judge Lumpkin heard the petition filed by Receiver Julius L. Brown several weeks ago, which asked for directions in regard to the care of convicts then in the employ of the Georgia Mining and Manufacturing Company. With the petition were also heard two interventions. The matter was in regard to the affairs of the mining company, which at that time had just been carried into the courts and a receiver had been appointed.

The entire matter and the petitions containing information in regard to the lease of convicts was referred to Governor Atkinson. The clerk was ordered to make a copy of the petitions and file them with the governor so that he could have the information for record in his office.

Judge Berry has returned from Newnan, where he has been confined to his room several days from indisposition. He will hold court each day this week. Several minor cases were disposed of yesterday in his court, but nothing of public interest was done.

In addition to the Rowe case Judge Candler heard other cases during the day. Kinchen Sethran, who was charged with having made an assault with intent to rape, was convicted only of an assault and was given a sentence of six months.

Jim Baker was charged with an assault with intent to murder, but the jury found a verdict charging him with assault and battery, and Judge Candler imposed a sentence of twelve months.

Hanye Case Postponed.

Argument in the supreme court in the Hanye case was postponed yesterday and will be heard on June 15th.

The postponement was on account of the absence of Colonel Hammond from the city. Colonel Hammond has been associated in the case, and will be present on the 15th, when argument will be heard in the supreme court.

Hiram Middlebrooks and John Tyler Cooper will probably be tried on June 29th, as Judge Candler says he will set these cases peremptorily for that date.

DEATH TO THE HORSES.

Cerebro Spinal Meningitis Continues To Attack the Animals.

The appearance of cerebro spinal meningitis among the horses in Atlanta is causing no little anxiety to the owners of fine stock. The disease continues to make its appearance in various localities in the city, and in all about fifteen cases have been reported.

So far all of the cases have been in private stables and none of the larger stables have felt the presence of the disease. It is not the first time that its presence has been known in Atlanta. Last year the Georgia Ice Company lost a number of horses from the same trouble, but its ravages were stopped before the entire lot of stock owned by the company were affected.

Cerebro spinal meningitis is epizootic in its nature and is generally confined to certain localities. It is caused by impure food, generally corn that is a little rotten at one end of the cob. A germ is developed and introduced in the system of the animal eating it and can only be stopped or prevented by a change of food.

The cases are generally fatal, as the disease has usually gone too far before it is noticed. In its earlier stages it can be cured if properly treated. The disease is purely nervous in its nature and its presence is rarely discovered until the animal is in a state of collapse. Owners will do well to carefully inspect the feed given their horses and see that nothing but clean feed is put in the feed box.

All corn and grain raised on land that has been under water while the crop was growing is dangerous and the presence of smut or rust should at once be sufficient cause to discard the food with its presence.

There is no great danger of an epidemic of the disease here, but its presence is usually made known during such spells of weather as has just passed. Excessive heat does much toward developing the deadly germs.

We recommend the use of Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters to our friends who suffer with dyspepsia.

CUMBERLAND OPENED.

The Outlook for the Season Is Bright. Rooms Filling Up.

The season at Cumberland opened yesterday. This simple announcement will insure a crowd from Atlanta. There are hundreds of Atlantians who have been waiting for Mr. Shackelford to open his hotel. Now that it is open, the rush will begin. The surf at Cumberland is said to be the finest on the Atlantic coast. A plank walk has been laid for the use of bicyclists from the hotel to the beach, making the beach a very attractive place for wheelmen.

Mr. Shackelford has had the hotel repainted, remodeled, new cottages built and the grounds beautified. He has electric launches, rowboats and everything that goes to contribute to the enjoyment of the people.

TWENTY-EIGHT TRUE BILLS.

UNITED STATES GRAND JURY VERY BUSY YESTERDAY.

Uncle Sam's Court Kept Busy Grinding Out Cases Against Moonshiners.

The criminal docket was taken up in the United States district court yesterday morning and six cases of violations of the revenue laws disposed of by trials. In four of the cases verdicts of guilty were returned and two resulted in the acquittal of the defendants.

In the cases where the defendants were found guilty Judge Newman suspended sentence until fall and allowed the prisoners to go to their homes under bonds to return to Atlanta during the coming fall to serve out their sentences. In granting this privilege the presiding judge took the poverty of the convicted men into consideration and gave them an opportunity to make a crop for the support of the families depending upon them. In four of the cases assigned for trial the defendants failed to appear and their bonds were forfeited.

The grand jury of this court was also in session and twenty-eight true bills were returned against violators of the revenue laws. The grand jury will probably remain in session for at least two weeks, as there is a very large number of cases awaiting their action.

The usual crowd of witnesses was in attendance and almost every marshal and attache of the revenue collector's office of the district is attending the court to testify in cases awaiting trial.

A STRANGE WEDDING.

A YOUNG MAN MARRIES A NOTORIOUS WOMAN.

Was a Clever Ruse To Defeat the Ends of Justice—Who the Parties Are.

Will McCurdy, a well-known young man about town, was married Saturday afternoon to Ruby Ford, a notorious woman. The youngster is only seventeen years old.

It seems that McCurdy has been infatuated with the woman for nearly a year. He has paid frequent visits to her house on lower Decatur street.

There is a law in Atlanta which prevents minors being admitted into doubtful houses. This woman was arrested several weeks ago on the charge of admitting McCurdy, and was sentenced to ten days in the stockade.

The couple were arrested on the same grounds on Saturday afternoon, but were released after they had proved by two witnesses that they had been married about two hours before. This was only a clever ruse to defeat the law.

Both parties are said to be of good families. The girl is known here by an assumed name, but her father is reported to be a prominent merchant of Cartersville. Will McCurdy is a son of Policeman McCurdy, who is one of the most efficient officers on the local force.

IN 1860 "Brown's Bronchial Troches" were introduced, and their success as a cure for colds, coughs, asthma, and bronchitis has been unparalleled.

WHERE SHALL WE SPEND THE SUMMER?

Lookout Inn, Lookout Mountain, Tenn., the Palace Hotel of the South.

Offers inducements superior to any other resort in the south. Here the atmosphere is always cool and clear. The nights are perfect. There are no mosquitoes and malaria is absolutely unknown. The scenery is the finest in the world, so pronounced by the historian Bancroft, the great traveler Stanley and a host of others. Lookout Inn is a beautiful gem of architecture, built of the famous old red sand stone and wood; finished in the interior throughout in quartered oak, and decorated by some of the best known artists of the country at enormous expense. The water used on the tables is from the celebrated Leonora Spring, the purest in the world. This historic resort promises to be unusually brilliant this season. Write for circulars and terms to M. S. Gibson, manager. Special

A Heavy Purchase.

We understand the entire furniture fitting of the Aragon hotel annex was sold on yesterday to Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Company, and will be thrown on the market for what it will bring. Some of the furniture was very handsome, and all of it seems good as new. The Aragon is the finest hotel in the south, and could not afford to buy any but the best, even for their exposition rush.

Office Stationery,

BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS, all at cut prices at JOHN M. MILLER'S, 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

PRECIOUS METALS.

The great mining camps of Cripple Creek, Col., and Mercur, Utah, as well as those of Wyoming, Idaho and Montana, are best reached via the

Union Pacific.

The fast time and through car service on "The Overland Route" are features appreciated by all. For information regarding the above camps address

J. F. AGLAR, General Agent, may 17—e o d 20t St. Louis, Mo.

The Copper Cent

IS GOOD ENOUGH FOR ME—Daily New York World for 1 cent at JOHN M. MILLER'S, 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

New York World, Only One Cent

Cut prices on all New York papers. Sunday Herald, World and all New York Sunday papers at 5 cents each.

Cut prices on books and all kinds of office stationery at JOHN M. MILLER'S, 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room molding, 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

FOOTE'S TRUNK FACTORY, 17 E. Alabama St.

Do you need a trunk, valise or pocket book? Call on us. Selling at your price. 'Phone No. 230. Trunk repairing.

Rent an Electropoise.

Graham & DuBois, 25 Electric building, corner Marietta and Broad streets, are now renting the Electropoise two months for $5. Call on them for all particulars.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

PETER LYNCH

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts.

Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors, Cigars and Tobaccos, Hardware, Guns, Pistols. Cartridges and Ammunition; Field and Garden Seeds in their seasons. A Perfect Variety Store.

Orders from city and country promptly filled at lowest market price. Terms cash.

Atlanta Macon

The Harmony

of material, fashion, trimming and workmanship is more marked than ever. This tends to increase the popularity and desirability of our Clothing. The skill that selects, and the masterly negotiations that secure the least price complete the case, and cheapness supplies the dynamo that makes vital all the other claims.

Eads-Steel Co.

ATLANTA, Whitehall St. | MACON, Cherry Street.

A BIG CROP OF FLIES

THIS SEASON.

The Patent Keyless Fan keeps them on the wing,

And one or two of our Traps about the house will do the rest.

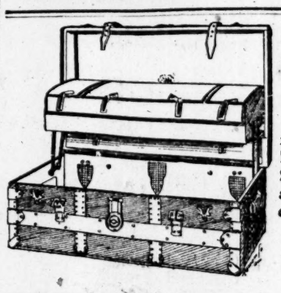


The use of a Hammock for one day is worth more than we ask for it. We have all styles.

The season is late and our price on the celebrated "Gurney" Refrigerator is very low. Buy one right away, and at the same time don't forget the Lightning Ice Cream Freezer.

KING HARDWARE CO., 65 Peachtree St.





25% STEAMER TRUNKS 25%

Patent Automatic Revolving Tray.

For next 30 days a special cut of 25 per cent. on all Steamer Trunks, Brass Bound, Sole Leather Bound or Steel Bound. Special low prices on all goods. Only complete line in the city. Call and be convinced.

L. LIEBERMAN, 92 and 94 Whitehall St.

1896—

Hartford - Bicycles.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Patterns Nos. 1 and 2.....$80 to $65
Patterns Nos. 3 and 4.....$60 to $50
Patterns Nos. 5 and 6.....$50 to $45

This is the best value for the money offered in medium grade machines.

COLUMBIAS

The Standard of the World—Acknowledge no competitors, and the price is fixed absolutely for the season of 1896 at..... $100

If you can't buy a Columbia, then buy a Hartford

COPELAND & BISHOP, Agents,

72 EQUITABLE BUILDING.

Coumbing Bidial Academy at Gate C ltGuard Armory. Telephone 1206

Light Weight Clothing, Light Weight Prices. Reliable Kind Only.

HIRSCH BROS., 44 Whitehall Street.

ANSLEY BROS.

Real Estate Loans and Auctioneers.

$2,250—For two lots on paved streets on north side; splendid chance for two houses for homes, or renting to advantage.
$2,500—7-room brick house on Spring street, renting now for $27.50 per month. What interest!
Peachtree—Elegant lot 62x220. A bargain.
$1,600—Nice cottage on Nelson, near junction of Walker; water and gas—$200 cash; balance monthly.
2,500—Nice 6-room cottage, West End.
$2,750—2-story new 8-room house on north side; water and gas and bathrooms.
$1,500 for one of the prettiest lots in West End, cost the owner $2,000.
$300 per acre for beautiful land on electric line to Decatur.
Money to loan on city property cheap.
Office 12 East Alabama street, 'phone 363.

Thomas H. Northen. Walker Dunson.

NORTHEN & DUNSON,

REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.

CORNER BAKER AND SPRING STS., block of Peachtree, 7-room house and lot 64 feet front, only $6,000. Lot alone worth the money.

WASHINGTON STREET, eight room, 3-story house, north of Richardson street, for only $6,000.

CAPITOL AVENUE, corner lot, 100x200, block of car line, just $2,000.

WASHINGTON STREET, lot 50x190, east front and elevated, about block Georgia avenue, $2,000.

NEW TWO-STORY house, every convenience, south side, $3,000. Six-room house near Baltimore block, north side, $3,500.

LOT 100x150, between the Peachtrees, only $1,700.

MONEY TO LOAN from 6 to 8 per cent. Office 409 Equitable. Telephone 1208.

FOR RENT

—BY—

Green & Mathews

37 N. Broad St.

WE HAVE HAD a big run this week. Have rented a number of houses, have sold a nice house and lot on Luckie street, two houses and lots on Martin street, 17 acres of land in the country, and what we have done for others we can do for you.

Three new 4-room houses, gas, water and bath, now renting for $40, at $3,500; 8 elegant new residences, 6, 7, 8 and 9 rooms, at East Point. Low prices and easy terms. A magnificent residence on Wilson avenue at less than cost of house. Handsome residences all over the city. Can suit you if you want to buy or rent.

Landlords, we are needing a few nice dwellings to rent; if you have anything vacant call and see us or drop us a postal, giving price, number of rooms, street and number, and in a few days you will receive a check for your rent. Green & Mathews, 37 North Broad.

AUCTION!

16 Beautiful Residence LOTS

In Atlanta's Most Desirable Residence Section—

WEST END!

Sale on the Premises Wednesday, June 3d at 4 p. m.

MALLARD & STACY,

AGENTS.

One lot on northeast corner of Peeples and Oak streets. 50x168; lies perfectly and well shaded.

One lot on east side of Peeples street, between Oak and Lucile avenue, 50x250.

One lot on east side of Peeples street, between Oak and Lucile avenue, 50x150.

Two lots (adjoining) on south side of Lucile avenue, between Ashby and Peeples streets, 55x190 each; electric car in front.

One lot on north side of Oak street, between Ashby and Peeples streets, 60x177.

The above lots are all in same neighborhood and a personal inspection will show that each lot lies well and is exceedingly desirable as a site for a home or as an investment. The immediate neighborhood is one of the very best in West End, with such elegant homes and neighbors surrounding the property as Mr. Evan P. Howell, Mr. Malcolm Johnson, Mr. C. T. Ladson, Mr. Burgess Smith and many others. Streets graded, brick sidewalks, gas, water, etc. Gordon street electric line one block south, Lucile avenue or Westview electric line in front of some of the property offered and within a few feet of the balance.

Also 10 beautiful residence lots, 50x150 each, on the west side of Grady place, between Gordon and Baugh streets. Every one of these lots lie perfectly and are very desirable for home sites, brick sidewalks and granite curbing, electric car on Gordon street, 200 feet front.

TERMS one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years at 8 per cent, or the deferred payments can be paid monthly or all cash at purchaser's option.

We don't expect fancy prices on this property and it must go at prices bid. No by-bidding.

SALE ABSOLUTE!

TITLES PERFECT!!

On the Premises Wednesday, June 3d at 4 p. m.

CALL at our office for plats and go out and see the property.

Mallard & Stacy, Agents,

207 Equitable Building.

may 24 26 28 31 June 2

FOR SALE.

One 7-room, 2-story house, No. 16 Morrison avenue, two doors from Boulevard, well built, hard oil finish inside, with lot 50 feet on Morrison avenue running back to Morgan street. A rare opportunity to buy a good home. Will be sold at public outcry to the highest bidder before the courthouse door in Atlanta on the first Tuesday in June, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., without reservation. Go and look at it and attend the sale. Terms, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years at 8 per cent.

J. L. TRAVIS, Attorney for Mrs. M. E. Berry, 409 and 411 Temple Court.

may24 31-june2

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS

Wanted, for cash, vacant lot, 60x200; must be a bargain and in good neighborhood.

8-r. boulevard, new and modern, lot 50x260, $500 cash, balance $45 month, $3,600.

8-r. h., Washington, new and modern; will take vacant lot as part pay, $3,000.

3 2-room houses, near West Fair street, big bargain, $500.

7-r., McDaniel street, worth $2,600, can be bought for $1,800 cash.

2-r. h., rents $26, $2,250.

2-r. h., $25 cash, $5 per month; no interest, $525.

5-r. h., Bowden street, 50x270, near Peachtree, $2,000.

J. B. ROBERTS, 45 Marietta Street.

G. W. ADAIR. FORREST ADAIR.

G. W. ADAIR,

Real Estate and Renting Agent,

14 Wall St., Kimball House.

FOR RENT.

10-r. h., Edgewood, large lot.. .. ..$15 00
10-r. h., 23 Baltimore block.. .. .. 40 00
10-r. h., Peachtree road, furnished.. ..
9-r. h., 23 West Peachtree 25 00
9-r. h., 196 Woodward avenue.. .. .. 30 00
9-r. h., 156 Capitol avenue.. .. .. .. 40 00
9-r. h., 199 Crew.. .. .. 25 00
9-r. h., 400 South Pryor.. .. .. 30 00
8-r. h., 400 Courtland.. .. .. 40 00
8-r. h., 54½ Peters.. .. .. 25 00
7-r. h., 11 Clifford.. .. .. 22 50
7-r. h., Murphy avenue, West End.. 18 00
6-r. h., 270 Washington.. .. .. 25 00
6-r. h., 64 West Harris.. .. .. 30 00
6-r. h., 51 Auburn avenue.. .. .. .. 30 00
6-r. h., 20 McDaniel 18 00
6-r. h., 104 Crew.. .. .. 30 00
6-r. h, 143 Crew.. .. .. 25 00
5-r. h., 414 Edgewood avenue.. .. .. 18 00
5-r. h., 224 Cooper 16 65

G. W. ADAIR, 14 Wall Street.

FOR RENT

The Gordon

School Building,

104 Edgewood avenue. For terms apply to Roby Robinson, No. 12 Equitable building.

ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON,

Real Estate, Renting and Loan Agents, No. 28 Peachtree Street.

SIX-ROOM HOUSE, water and gas, lot 44x130, at $2,400, Capitol avenue; very cheap.

Ten-room house on East Hunter street, lot 55x200; price $4,500, $2,000 cash, balance easy. A bargain.

Four acres of land, very large house, a fine suburban home, all outbuildings, fine fruit, etc., in fact everything to make a place comfortable; four and a half miles from center of city, $3,500. Who will buy this and get a bargain?

Store and house on Center street, near Hemphill avenue, lot 50x120 to alley, at $700, one-half cash, balance monthly.

Forty acres on Peachtree road and railroad; four-room house and outbuildings, 15 acres in cultivation, fine orchard, balance original forest. Price $1,500; cheap.

$1,600 buys 12 lots just beyond the limits of West End; reasonable terms; lots will sell for $250 each. Good spec is this.

The nicest arranged and well built house corner lot, 55x145, very near Washington street, convenient to 3 car lines; very easy terms.

$7,500 buys good house, corner lot, 100x138, on South Pryor street, close in, easy terms. Lot alone well worth the money.

One of the best pieces of central property on Whitehall street; never before offered.

$2,400 buys 6-room house, water and gas, lot 44x130, on Capitol avenue; very cheap.

$600 buys 3-room house on Old Wheat street.

$3,200 buys 6-room house, lot 55x140, on Richardson street, a nice home; terms easy.

$2,000 for a beautiful suburban home on Peachtree road of about 8 acres of land and good 6-room house, spring and spring house and fish pond. Reasonable terms.

We negotiate loans on real estate. Money on hand to loan at 8 per cent.

ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON, 28 Peachtree Street.

W. L. STANTON,

FOR RENT 25 per cent off to 1st September.

Two Store Houses, 30x180, 65 S. Broad, Extending Through to 62 S. Forsyth Street.

Can be used together or separately for wholesale or retail business.

ELEVEN ROOMS

on second floor above these stores; third and fourth floors will be finished to suit occupants; suitable for printing, manufacturing or boarding house. Centrally located. Terms reasonable, to suit tenants.

FOR SALE.

Desirable residence lots in West End and College Park. Call or apply for plats with full description. 65 South Broad street, Atanta.

FOR RENT.

Mallard & Stacy

207 Equitable Bldg.

8-r. h., Spring street; g. w. b.. .. .. ..
7-r. h., W. Peachtree st.; g. w. b.. .. ..
8-r. h., Baltimore block; g. w. b.. .. ..
8-r. h., Capitol avenue; g. w. b.. .. ..
8-r. h., Merritts avenue; g. w. b.. .. ..
12-r. h., Peachtree street; g. w. b.. ..
12-r. h., South Pryor st.; furnished.. ..
24-r. hotel, Marietta street, furnished..
41-r. hotel, Metropolitan.. .. ..
30-r., Ivy st.; near in; furnished.. ..

Mallard & Stacy, Renting Agents, 207 Equitable Building. Telephone